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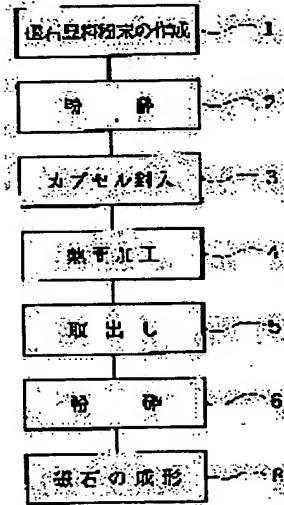
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(54) ANISOTROPIC NANOCOMPOSITE MAGNET AND ITS MANUFACTURE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a nanocomposite magnet having high magnetic characteristics by making it anisotropic and its manufacture.

SOLUTION: The composite magnet has mutually adjacent hard and soft magnetic phases. Because of the magnetic exchange reaction, the entire system is of the nature of a hard magnetic material. The manufacturing process comprises at least step 1 for preparing a magnet material, step 4 for hot working this material into an anisotropic material, and step 6 for pulverizing the hot worked material, or a step of introducing D (at least one of C, P and N) in the material. The hot working step crystallizes the hard and soft magnetic phases and converting the hard magnetic phase into an anisotropic phase.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase -- adjoining each other -- a magnetic exchange interaction -- a system -- the nano composite magnet which has a property as a hard magnetic material as a whole -- setting -- a system -- the nano composite magnet characterized by showing an anisotropy magnetically as a whole.

[Claim 2] The anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 which consists of a presentation expressed by the following type (I).

R_x TM_{100-x-y} By ... (I)

(However, a kind and TM at least are transition elements among the rare earth elements in which R contains Y, and x and y satisfy 3at%<=x <=8at% and 12at%<=y<=25at%, respectively.)

[Claim 3] The anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 which consists of a presentation expressed by the following type (II).

R_x TM_{100-x-y} By ... (II)

(However, a kind and TM at least are transition elements among the rare earth elements in which R contains Y, and x and y satisfy 3at%<=x <=12at% and 3at%<=y<=10at%, respectively.)

[Claim 4] The anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 to 3 said whose hard magnetism phase is an R₂ TM₁₄B system and said whose software magnetism phase is the compound of TM, or TM and B.

[Claim 5] The anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 which consists of an element expressed by the following type (III).

R_{1x}R_{2y}Fe_{100-x-y-z} Co_z Dw ... (III)

however, the inside of the rare earth elements in which R₁ contains Y -- at least -- a kind and R₂ -- Zr -- It is a kind at least among Hf and Sc, and D is a kind of N, C, and the P at

least. x, and y, z and w .. respectively .. 2at% .. $x \leq 20\text{at\%}$, $0.1\text{at\%} \leq y \leq 20\text{at\%}$, $4\text{at\%} \leq x+y \leq 20\text{at\%}$, $0\text{at\%} \leq z \leq 40\text{at\%}$, and $0.1\text{at\%} \leq w \leq 30\text{at\%}$ are satisfied.

[Claim 6] Said hard magnetism phase is 1 (Sm-Zr) Fe7 Nq. Anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 or 5 said whose software magnetism phase it is a system and is the compound of Fe, or Fe and D (however, q satisfies $0.1\text{at\%} \leq q \leq 10\text{at\%}$).

[Claim 7] The anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 which consists of an element expressed by the following type (IV).

R_x TM100-x-y Dy ... (IV)

(However, a kind and TM of a transition element and D are kinds of N, C, and the P at least among the rare earth elements in which R contains Y, and x and y satisfy $3\text{at\%} \leq x \leq 11\text{at\%}$ and $12\text{at\%} \leq y \leq 18\text{at\%}$, respectively.)

[Claim 8] Said hard magnetism phase is R₂ TM17D₃. Anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 or 7 said whose software magnetism phase it is a system and is TM.

[Claim 9] The anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 to 8 with which said hard magnetism phase was anisotropy-ized by hot working.

[Claim 10] The anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 to 9 whose amount of preferred orientation of the easy axis of a hard magnetism phase is 70% or more.

[Claim 11] Magnetic energy product (BH) max Anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 1 to 10 which is 13 or more MGoes.

[Claim 12] Claim 1 which is the bond magnet which comes to join magnet powder together by joint resin thru/or an anisotropy nano composite magnet given in 11.

[Claim 13] The manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet characterized by having the process which faces manufacturing the anisotropy nano composite magnet which a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase adjoin each other, and has a property as a hard magnetic material as the whole system by the magnetic exchange interaction, and anisotropy-izes said hard magnetism phase by hot working.

[Claim 14] a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase .. adjoining each other .. a magnetic exchange interaction .. a system .. the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet characterized by having the process which anisotropy-izes said hard magnetism phase while it faces manufacturing the anisotropy nano composite magnet which has a property as a hard magnetic material as a whole and said hot working performs crystallization of said hard magnetism phase and said software magnetism phase.

[Claim 15] The manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet which is the approach of manufacturing an anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 2 to 4, and is characterized by having the process which produces a magnet raw material, the process which performs hot working to said magnet raw material, and is anisotropy-ized, and the process which grinds the magnet with which said hot working was made.

[Claim 16] The manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet which is the approach of manufacturing said anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 5 to 8, and is characterized by having the process which produces a magnet raw material, the process which performs hot working to said magnet raw material, and is anisotropy-ized, the process which grinds the magnet with which said hot working was made, and the process which introduces said D into a magnet ingredient.

[Claim 17] The process which introduces said D is the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 16 performed to the magnet powder ground after hot working.

[Claim 18] The process which introduces said D is the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 17 performed by heat-treating said magnet powder in the gas containing said D.

[Claim 19] Said hot working is the manufacture approach of an anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 13 to 18 of performing a workpiece in the condition of having enclosed with the capsule for抗氧化.

[Claim 20] Said hot working is the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 13 to 19 performed with the working temperature of 300-1000 degrees C.

[Claim 21] Said hot working is the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet according to claim 13 to 20 performed at 50-80% of workability.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the nano composite magnet which has a magnetic anisotropy, and its manufacture approach.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the mixed phase organization of a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase, if the magnitude of a software magnetism phase turns into magnitude which is NANOMETORU extent, rotation of magnetization of a software magnetism phase is controlled by the magnetic switched connection of a hard magnetism phase-software magnetism interphase, and it is known that the effect which it has on the coercive force of the whole system of this magnetic phase will become sufficiently small.

[0003] For such a magnet, magnetization of a software magnetism phase is an external magnetic field Ha. Since the sense is easily changed according to an operation, if intermingled in a hard magnetism phase, the magnetization curve of the whole system will turn into a "snake die-bending line" which has a stage in a second quadrant. Moreover, if switched connection strong among both works, in order that the flux reversal which started in the software magnetism phase may spread easily to a hard magnetism phase, the coercive force of the whole system declines remarkably.

[0004] The permanent magnet ingredient which consists of an interstratification of such a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase has the description of being called a nano composite magnet ingredient, and magnetic properties not deteriorating, even if aging of (2) (3) which can be magnetized by comparatively low field magnetic properties in which magnetization carries out springback reversibly carries out small (1) (4) pulverizing.

[0005] Moreover, another reason for observing a nano composite magnet is that

utilization of the isotropic bond magnet which the magnet thin band with the high residual magnetization which amounts to 1.3T is actually obtained from 0.8T in isotropy in the very low amount of rare earth which is about 5at%, and is easy to use at low cost is attained technically.

[0006] However, since it is isotropy magnetically, high magnetic properties are not acquired, therefore each such a conventional nano composite magnet has the problem that an application will be restricted, and there is still no yes in utilization very much.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is by anisotropy-izing to offer the high nano composite magnet and its manufacture approach of magnetic properties.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Such a purpose is attained by this invention of following the (1) - (21).

[0009] (1) a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase -- adjoining each other -- a magnetic exchange interaction -- a system -- the nano composite magnet which has a property as a hard magnetic material as a whole -- setting -- a system -- the nano composite magnet characterized by showing an anisotropy magnetically as a whole.

[0010] (2) An anisotropy nano composite magnet given in the above (1) which consists of a presentation expressed by the following type (I).

[0011] Rx TM100-x-y By ... (I)

(However, a kind and TM at least are transition elements among the rare earth elements in which R contains Y, and x and y satisfy $3\text{at\%} \leq x \leq 8\text{at\%}$ and $12\text{at\%} \leq y \leq 25\text{at\%}$, respectively.)

(3) An anisotropy nano composite magnet given in the above (1) which consists of a presentation expressed by the following type (II).

[0012] Rx TM100-x-y By ... (II)

(However, a kind and TM at least are transition elements among the rare earth elements in which R contains Y, and x and y satisfy $3\text{at\%} \leq x \leq 12\text{at\%}$ and $3\text{at\%} \leq y \leq 10\text{at\%}$, respectively.)

(4) The above (1) said whose hard magnetism phase is an R2 TM14B system and said whose software magnetism phase is the compound of TM, or TM and B thru/or an anisotropy nano composite magnet given in either of (3).

[0013] (5) An anisotropy nano composite magnet given in the above (1) which consists of an element expressed by the following type (III).

[0014]

R₁xR₂yFe_{100-x-y-z}Co_zD_w ... (III)

however, the inside of the rare earth elements in which R₁ contains Y at least a kind and R₂ Zr It is a kind at least among Hf and Sc, and D is a kind of N, C, and the P at least. x, and y, z and w respectively 2at% <=x <=20at%, 0.1at% <=y <=20at%, 4at% <=x+y <=20at%, 0at% <=z <=40at%, and 0.1at% <=w <=30at% are satisfied.

(6) Said hard magnetism phase is 1 (Sm-Zr) Fe₇ Nq. The above (1) said whose software magnetism phase it is a system and is the compound of Fe, or Fe and D, or anisotropy nano composite magnet given in (5) (however, q satisfies 0.1at% <=q <=10at%).

[0015] (7) An anisotropy nano composite magnet given in the above (1) which consists of an element expressed by the following type (IV).

[0016] Rx TM_{100-x-y} Dy ... (IV)

(However, a kind and TM of a transition element and D are kinds of N, C, and the P at least among the rare earth elements in which R contains Y, and x and y satisfy 3at% <=x <=11at% and 12at% <=y <=18at%, respectively.)

(8) Said hard magnetism phase is R₂ TM₁₇D₃. The above (1) said whose software magnetism phase it is a system and is TM, or anisotropy nano composite magnet given in (7).

[0017] (9) The above (1) by which said hard magnetism phase was anisotropy-ized by hot working thru/or an anisotropy nano composite magnet given in either of (8).

[0018] (10) The above (1) whose amount of preferred orientation of the easy axis of a hard magnetism phase is 70% or more thru/or an anisotropy nano composite magnet given in either of (9).

[0019] (11) Magnetic energy product (BH) max The above (1) which is 13 or more MGOes thru/or anisotropy nano composite magnet given in either of (10).

[0020] (12) The above (1) which is the bond magnet which comes to join magnet powder together by joint resin thru/or an anisotropy nano composite magnet given in (11).

[0021] (13) a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase adjoining each other a magnetic exchange interaction a system the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet characterized by having the process which faces manufacturing the anisotropy nano composite magnet which has a property as a hard magnetic material as a whole, and anisotropy-izes said hard magnetism phase by hot working.

[0022] (14) a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase adjoining each other a magnetic exchange interaction a system the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet characterized by having the process which anisotropy-izes said hard magnetism phase while it faces manufacturing the anisotropy

nano composite magnet which has a property as a hard magnetic material as a whole and said hot working performs crystallization of said hard magnetism phase and said software magnetism phase.

[0023] (15) The manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet which is the approach of manufacturing an anisotropy nano composite magnet the above (2) thru/or given in either of (4), and is characterized by having the process which produces a magnet raw material, the process which performs hot working to said magnet raw material, and is anisotropy-ized, and the process which grinds the magnet with which said hot working was made.

[0024] (16) The manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet which is the approach of manufacturing an anisotropy nano composite magnet said above (5) thru/or given in either of (8), and is characterized by to have the process which produces a magnet raw material, the process which performs hot working to said magnet raw material, and is anisotropy-ized, the process which grinds the magnet with which said hot working was made, and the process which introduces said D into a magnet ingredient.

[0025] (17) The process which introduces said D is the manufacture approach of an anisotropy nano composite magnet given in the above (16) performed to the magnet powder ground after hot working.

[0026] (18) The process which introduces said D is the manufacture approach of an anisotropy nano composite magnet given in the above (17) performed by heat-treating said magnet powder in the gas containing said D.

[0027] (19) Said hot working is the manufacture approach of an anisotropy nano composite magnet the above (13) which performs a workpiece in the condition of having enclosed with the capsule for抗氧化 thru/or given in either of (18).

[0028] (20) Said hot working is the manufacture approach of an anisotropy nano composite magnet the above (13) performed with the working temperature of 300-1000 degrees C thru/or given in either of (19).

[0029] (21) Said hot working is the manufacture approach of an anisotropy nano composite magnet the above (13) performed at 50 - 80% of workability thru/or given in either of (20).

[0030]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the anisotropy nano composite magnet and its manufacture approach of this invention are explained.

[0031] 1. Explain nano composite magnet **** and a nano composite magnet.

[0032] The nano composite magnet of this invention exists by the pattern (model) as the

software magnetism phase 10 and the hard magnetism phase 11 show to drawing 1, drawing 2, or drawing 3, and the thickness and particle size of each phase exist on nano meter level (for example, 1·100nm). And the software magnetism phase 10 and the hard magnetism phase 11 adjoin each other, and a magnetic exchange interaction is produced.

[0033] Since magnetization of a software magnetism phase changes the sense easily according to an operation of an external magnetic field, if intermingled in a hard magnetism phase, the magnetization curve of the whole system will turn into a "snake die-bending line" which has a stage by the second quadrant. Moreover, when the size of a software magnetism phase is sufficiently smaller than magnetic domain wall width of face, magnetization of the software magnetic substance is restrained sufficiently strongly by association with magnetization of the surrounding hard magnetic substance, and the whole system comes to act as the hard magnetic substance.

[0034] Such a nano composite magnet mainly has the next descriptions 1·5.

[0035] 1) By the 2nd quadrant of a magnetization curve, magnetization carries out springback reversibly (it is also called a "spring magnet" in this semantics).

[0036] 2) It can magnetize by the comparatively low field.

[0037] 3) Compared with the case where the temperature dependence of magnetic properties is hard magnetism phase independent, it is small.

[0038] 4) Aging of magnetic properties is small.

[0039] 5) Even if it pulverizes, magnetic properties do not deteriorate.

[0040] 2. The anisotropy nano composite magnet of presentation this invention of an anisotropy nano composite magnet consists of either desirable presentation [following] *** · **. Hereafter, sequential explanation is given for every presentation.

[0041] [Presentation **]

Rx TM100·x·y By (however, a kind and TM at least are transition elements among the rare earth elements in which R contains Y, and x and y satisfy 3at%≤x≤8at% and 12at%≤y≤25at%, respectively.)

said R is rare earth elements, for example, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, and a misch metal mention it · having · these · one sort · or two or more sorts can be included.

[0042] 3 · 8at% of the content of such rare earth elements is desirable, and is more desirable. [3 · 6at% of] Higher magnetic properties are acquired without causing the rise of cost as the content of rare earth elements is this range.

[0043] moreover, as said TM, i.e., transition metals, Fe, Co, nickel, etc. mention, for example · having · these · one sort · or two or more sorts can be included. Among

these, the thing containing Fe is more desirable.

[0044] Since generation ability with amorphous 12 - 25at% is high, the content of B is desirable, and it is especially desirable. [15 - 20at% of] If amorphous generation ability is low in the content of B being less than [12at%] and 25at% is exceeded, the hard magnetic layer of an R2 TM14B system will not generate, but a magnetic anisotropy and a cubic system metastable layer with a low Curie temperature generate, and desired magnetic properties are not acquired.

[0045] TM occupies the content remainder of the above-mentioned element (R and B).

[0046] [Presentation **]

R_x TM100-x-y By (however, a kind and TM at least are transition elements among the rare earth elements in which R contains Y, and x and y satisfy 3at%<=x<=12at% and 3at%<=y<=10at%, respectively.)

said R is rare earth elements, for example, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, and a misch metal mention it -- having -- these -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can be included.

[0047] 3 - 12at% of the content of such rare earth elements is desirable, and is more desirable. [5 - 11at% of] Higher magnetic properties are acquired without causing the rise of cost as the content of rare earth elements is this range.

[0048] moreover, as said TM, i.e., transition metals, Fe, Co, nickel, etc. mention, for example -- having -- these -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can be included. Among these, the thing containing Fe is more desirable.

[0049] 3 - 10at% of the content of B is desirable, and is especially desirable. [4 - 7at% of] Since the content of B becomes the R-Fe system of rhombohedron for it to be less than [3at%], if quantity coercive force is not acquired and 10at% is exceeded, a nonmagnetic phase will increase and a residual magnetic flux density will fall.

[0050] TM occupies the content remainder of the above-mentioned element (R and B).

[0051] [Presentation **]

R₁xR₂yFe100-x-y-z Coz Dw (however, the inside of the rare earth elements in which R₁ contains Y -- at least -- a kind --) R₂ It is a kind at least among Zr, Hf, and Sc. D N, C, the inside of P -- at least -- a kind -- it is -- x, and y, z and w -- respectively -- 2at% -- <=x<=20at%, 0.1at%<=y<=20at%, 4at%<=x+y<=20at%, 0at%<=z<=40at%, and 0.1at%<=w<=30at% are satisfied.

said R₁ it is rare earth elements, for example, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, and a misch metal mention -- having -- these -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can be included.

[0052] Such R₁ 2 - 20at% of a content is desirable, and is more desirable. [5 - 10at% of]

R1 Higher magnetic properties are acquired without causing the rise of cost as a content is this range.

[0053] Said R2 It is a kind at least among Zr, Hf, and Sc. Such R2 element is TbCu7 constituted with these alloy elements. Since it has the effectiveness that iron permutes the rare earth elements under crystal, in a structure crystal, an a-axis is shrunken and a c-axis is extended, and it is c/a. It has the operation which becomes large. Therefore, saturation magnetization and residual magnetization improve.

[0054] Such R2 0.1 - 20at% of a content is desirable, and is more desirable. [1 - 5at% of] By considering as such range, the above-mentioned operation and effectiveness are fully demonstrated.

[0055] Moreover, as for the content of Co, it is desirable that it is less than [40at%], and it is more desirable that it is 10 - 30at%. When Co permutes a part of Fe, while Curie temperature becomes high and the temperature characteristic is improved, improvement in coercive force is accepted. However, if the content of Co exceeds 40at(s)%, coercive force will change to the inclination to fall, conversely.

[0056] N, C, P, etc. mention as D -- having -- these -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can be included. What contains N also among these is more desirable. These elements exist mainly in the location between grids of a hard magnetism phase, and have the effectiveness of raising a magnetic Curie temperature, magnetization, and a magnetic anisotropy.

[0057] 0.1 - 30at% of the content of D is desirable, and is more desirable. [5 - 20at% of] If the content of D cannot fully acquire effectiveness of adding the above D as it is less than [0.1at%] but exceeds 22at%, magnetic properties will deteriorate.

[0058] Fe occupies the content remainder of each above-mentioned element.

[0059] [Presentation **]

Rx TM100-x-y Dy (however, a kind and TM of a transition element and D are kinds of N, C, and the P at least among the rare earth elements in which R contains Y, and x and y satisfy 3at%<=x<=11at% and 12at%<=y<=18at%, respectively.)

said R is rare earth elements, for example, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, and a misch metal mention it -- having -- these -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can be included.

[0060] 3 - 11at% of the content of such rare earth elements is desirable, and is more desirable. [5 - 9at% of] Higher magnetic properties are acquired without causing the rise of cost as the content of rare earth elements is this range.

[0061] moreover, as said TM, i.e., transition metals, Fe, Co, nickel, etc. mention, for example -- having -- these -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can be included. Among

these, the thing containing Fe is more desirable.

[0062] N, C, P, etc. mention as D -- having -- these -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can be included. What contains N also among these is more desirable. These elements exist mainly in the location between grids of a hard magnetism phase, and have the effectiveness of raising a magnetic Curie temperature, magnetization, and a magnetic anisotropy.

[0063] 12 - 18at% of the content of D is desirable, and is more desirable. [13 - 16at% of] If the content of D cannot fully acquire effectiveness of adding the above D as it is less than [12at%] but exceeds 18at%, magnetic properties will deteriorate.

[0064] TM occupies the content remainder of the above-mentioned element (R and D).

[0065] Above, although the presentation of the whole magnet was explained, the suitable example of each presentation of a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase is described below.

[0066] the case of said presentation ** -- hard magnetism phase: -- R2 TM14B system software magnetism phase: -- TM or the compound of TM and B -- especially -- a TM3 B system -- the case of said presentation ** -- hard magnetism phase: -- R2 TM14B system software magnetism phase: -- TM, especially alpha-Fe -- hard in said presentation ** -- a magnetic phase: (Sm-Zr)1 Fe7 Dq system (however, q satisfies $0.1\text{at\%} \leq q \leq 10\text{at\%}$.) software magnetism phase: -- the compound of Fe, Fe, Co, or Fe and D (the inside of N, C, and P -- it is desirable a kind and to use especially N as a seed at least) -- it is here, and 1 - 30at% of the content of D is desirable, and is more desirable. [5 - 20at% of] It is TbCu7 when the content of D is the above-mentioned range. The effectiveness that a structure crystal is stable is acquired.

[0067] the case of said presentation ** -- hard magnetism phase: -- R2 TM17D3 system software magnetism phase: -- TM, especially an alpha-Fe 3. magnetic anisotropy -- the anisotropy nano composite magnet of this invention -- a system -- a magnetic anisotropy is shown as a whole. As for extent of this magnetic anisotropy, it is desirable that the amount of preferred orientation of an easy axis (c-axis) (sign 12 in drawing 1 - drawing 3) is 70% or more, and it is more desirable. [75% or more of]

[0068] In addition, the amount of preferred orientation (M-A) of said easy axis is defined by the degree type.

[0069] $M-A = B_x / \sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2} \times 100 (\%)$

(However, Bx, By, and Bz express the residual magnetic flux density of x and y which intersect perpendicularly mutually respectively, and the direction of z.)

4. Such an anisotropy nano composite magnet of this invention has very high magnetic properties about magnetic properties.

[0070] Namely, magnetic energy (product BH) max 13 or more MGOes are 17 or more MGOes more preferably.

[0071] Moreover, coercive force iH_c is 4kOe(s) preferably. They are 7kOe(s) more preferably above. It is above.

[0072] 5. Magnets of what kind of gestalt, such as a powder-like thing (magnetic powder), a thin band-like thing, a scale-like thing, and a bond magnet manufactured from these, a sintered magnet, a casting magnet which processes a casting ingot or it further and is obtained, are sufficient as the anisotropy nano KOPOJITTO magnet of magnetic gestalt this invention.

[0073] 6. Explain, referring to drawing about the manufacture approach of an anisotropy nano composite magnet, next the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of this invention.

[0074] Drawing 4 is outline process drawing of the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of said presentation [of this invention] **, and presentation **, and drawing 5 is outline process drawing of the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of said presentation [of this invention] **, and presentation **.

[0075] Hereafter, sequential explanation is given about the process of each of these manufacture approaches.

[0076] [Presentation **, **]

1. Production of Magnet Raw Material Powder (Process 1)

First, the raw material of each element of R, TM, and B of the specified quantity is prepared. As for these magnet raw materials, it is desirable that it is 99.5% or more of purity respectively.

[0077] Next, the above-mentioned raw material is directly dissolved for example, by the high-frequency-induction-heating dissolution with the crucible for super-quenching. Or in order to abolish the ununiformity of a presentation, it is desirable to dissolve a hardener with an arc fusion furnace or a RF induction fusion furnace as the primary dissolution. In addition, it is necessary to perform the dissolution in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum (1×10^{-1} - 1×10^{-5} torr extent) that it should prevent that a metallic material oxidizes under an elevated temperature.

[0078] The super-quenching ribbon of an organization (henceforth [these are named generically and] an "amorphous organization" or an "amorphous condition") where an amorphous organization is obtained from a molten metal for example, with a super-quenching method, or a fine crystal phase is contained during an amorphous organization is obtained.

[0079] although the single rolling method or the congruence rolling method which injects a molten metal as a super-quenching method here on the single roll or congruence roll which rotates at high speed is generally used -- in addition, the atomizing method like gas atomization, a rotation disc method, and mechanical alloying (MA) -- which approaches, such as law, may be used. Especially, since a super-quenching method makes a metal texture detailed, it is effective in raising the magnet property of a permanent magnet, especially coercive force, etc.

[0080] A cooling rate should just be a rate of the range where the above-mentioned organization is obtained. However, when a cooling rate is too large, it is not desirable in order for a quenching ribbon to disperse and to reduce manufacture effectiveness. For example, the roll surface peripheral velocity which fulfills this condition when using the roll made from Cu as a super-quenching method is about 20 to 70 m/sec. It is desirable.

[0081] Moreover, in order to prevent degradation of the magnetic properties by oxidation of a raw material; as for a super-[these] quenching method, it is desirable to perform each in inert gas ambient atmospheres, such as Ar and helium.

[0082] 2. Grinding (Process 2)

About 10·500 micrometers in 0.1·10mm of ****, and thickness which were obtained by the above-mentioned approach Coarse grinding of the quenching thin band is carried out. in order to control oxidation of magnet powder on the occasion of grinding -- Ar, helium, and N2 etc. -- although it is desirable to carry out in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum, in order to simplify a production process, the approach of pulverizing, while spraying the aforementioned inert gas may be used.

[0083] Especially the particle size of the ground magnet powder is 1·5 micrometers as desirable range, for example, although not limited. Extent, especially 50·500 micrometers It can consider as extent. If particle size is in this range, it will become easier to perform restoration to the capsule of degree process.

[0084] 3. Encapsulation (Process 3)

Magnet powder is enclosed with a capsule in order to attain equalization of antioxidizing under hot working of magnet raw material powder, temperature fall prevention, and processing. The capsule consists of a metal container and a metal lid which closes the interior, and puts and closes a lid after filling up a metal container with magnet powder.

[0085] Although especially the ingredient of the metal container which constitutes a capsule is not limited here, the general-purpose steel and stainless steel, for example like mild steel are desirable. By using such an ingredient, hot-working nature and weldability at the time of lid anchoring can be made good. Moreover, it is desirable also

at the point that the manufacturing cost of a metal container etc. can be pressed down low.

[0086] Let thickness of said metal vessel and a lid be the thing of extent which can secure the reinforcement which can bear the stress at the time of hot working.

[0087] As for restoration of the magnet raw material powder to a metal container, it is desirable to carry out adding vibration to a container lightly. Thereby, magnet raw material powder can be filled up with a higher consistency.

[0088] After restoration of magnet raw material powder, it is joined by welding in airtight and a metal container and a lid serve as a capsule. In order to control that magnet raw material powder advances with the heat at the time of welding, and oxidation advances by the oxygen in air, it is desirable to carry out by argon gas arc welding.

[0089] Next, vacuum suction is carried out from opening for vacuum suction formed in the container or the lid, carrying out baking (heating) of this capsule in a predetermined temperature requirement, and opening is closed after that. Baking is performed by supplying heat with heating wire etc. for example, from the capsule exterior. Moisture, gas, etc. which are sticking to the magnet raw material powder front face in a capsule with this baking are removed.

[0090] As for initiation of baking, it is desirable to carry out, after the degree of vacuum in a capsule is set to 10 to 1 or less torr in order to make magnetic oxidation the minimum. Although the range to 300 degrees C it becomes impossible to disregard oxidization of the magnet alloy powder in a low vacuum as baking temperature from 30 degrees C which becomes beyond a room temperature is desirable, when the handling after a baking process is taken into consideration, it is desirable to carry out at 80-200 degrees C, and it is more desirable to carry out at 100-150 degrees C so that capsule temperature may not serve as an elevated temperature superfluously.

[0091] 4. Hot Working (Process 4)

As mentioned above, the interior heats further the capsule maintained at the vacua, and performs hot working.

[0092] While crystallization of a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase is made, a hard magnetism phase is anisotropy-ized by this hot working. That is, while crystallizing a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase with the heat of hot working, and forming those mixed phase organizations and controlling the crystal grain of these bi-phases in the optimal magnitude, the nano composite magnet of an anisotropy is obtained by making preferential grain growth start.

[0093] As the heating approach, the general heating approaches, such as radiation.

heating and high-frequency heating, are mentioned. The working temperature in hot working has a 300-1000-degree C desirable temperature requirement, and its 500-700 degrees C are more desirable. When working temperature is less than 300 degrees C, the deformability of the capsule itself becomes small and processing becomes difficult. Moreover, the temperature exceeding 1000 degrees C shows the inclination which the diameter of crystal grain of magnet powder makes big and rough at the time of processing.

[0094] Although what kind of processing approaches, such as a press, rolling, extrusion, and drawing, are sufficient as the processing approach, its rolling is more desirable than the point of excelling especially in mass-production nature.

[0095] The rate of strain in hot working are 10sec⁻¹. Below, extent is desirable and it is 0.1-5sec⁻¹. Extent is more desirable. Thereby, the magnetic performance degradation by coarsening at the time of hot working is prevented, and productivity also improves.

[0096] Moreover, in hot rolling, it is desirable to be in the middle of processing, to return all over a furnace, and to equalize working temperature so that the temperature fall in the middle of processing may not be caused.

[0097] Although especially workability (the total workability) is not limited, it is made the workability of capsule height, 50 - 80% is desirable, and 60 - 75% of the amount of preferred orientation of workability is more the most desirable from becoming high. When orientation tends to be in disorder with shear distortion and the crystal grain which carried out grain growth preferentially when workability exceeded 80% is less than 50%, improvement in sufficient amount of preferred orientation cannot be aimed at.

[0098] In this invention, it can heat-treat if needed before said hot working or to the back. Thereby, coercive force can be made to increase. The temperature of this heat treatment has desirable 400-800 degrees C, and is more desirable. [of 500-700 degrees C] At the temperature which this temperature is deficient in the enhancement effect of coercive force at less than 400 degrees C, and exceeds 800 degrees C on the other hand, coercive force may decline rather than heat treatment before.

[0099] In addition, in the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of this invention, it is not necessary to perform such heat treatment.

[0100] 5. Drawing (Process 5)

A workpiece is cooled the whole capsule after hot working. For example, when cooled by 100 degrees C or less, it exfoliates from the magnet which became a massive object about the encapsulant, and a desired anisotropy nano composite magnet is picked out from a capsule.

[0101] 6. Grinding (Process 6)

The anisotropy nano composite magnet (massive object) picked out from the capsule is ground. Especially the grinding approach is not limited, for example, grinds with a ball mill, BURAUMMIRU, a stamp mill, etc.

[0102] in order that a grinding process may suppress powdered oxidation -- Ar, helium, and N₂ etc. -- although it is desirable to carry out in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum, in order to simplify a production process, the approach of pulverizing, while spraying the aforementioned inert gas may be used. The mean particle diameter after grinding is 1-400 micrometers. Extent, especially 10-200 micrometers Carrying out is desirable.

[0103] Moreover, when considering as the bond magnet mentioned later although you may distribute to some extent even if the particle size distribution after grinding is uniform, in order to obtain the good moldability at the time of magnet shaping by a small amount of joint resin, a powdered particle size has that desirable which is distributed to some extent (there is variation). This becomes possible to reduce the void content after shaping more.

[0104] 7. Shaping of Magnet (Process 8)

the resin which becomes the magnet powder pass said process 6 from thermoplastics (for example, a polyamide, PPS) or thermosetting resin (for example, epoxy resin) -- for example, 1 - 10wt% -- it adds and fabricates all over a magnetic field (or inside of a non-magnetic field) after kneading. In shaping among a magnetic field, an impression magnetic field is 5-15kOe. It is carried out. Any of compression molding (press forming), extrusion molding, and injection molding are sufficient as the shaping approach. For example, in the case of compression molding, compacting pressure is 5 - 10 t/cm². From the point which improves mass-production nature, it is desirable and is 7 - 8 t/cm². It is more desirable from the point of acquiring the endurance of metal mold.

[0105] joint resin -- the case of thermosetting resin -- a Plastic solid -- heat treatment -- it heat-treats in nitrogen gas preferably, resin is stiffened, and a bond magnet is obtained.

[0106] Especially a magnetic configuration may not be limited, for example, cylindrical, cylindrical, plate-like, curve tabular, cylindrical **, and what kind of thing are sufficient as it. For example, in the case of a cylindrical magnet, any of a longitudinal direction, a lengthwise direction, and a radial direction are sufficient as the direction of an anisotropy.

[0107] [Presentation **, **]

1. Creation of Magnet Raw Material Powder (Process 1)

It is the same as that of the case of said presentation **.

[0108] 2. Grinding (Process 2)

It is the same as that of the case of said presentation **.

[0109] 3. Encapsulation (Process 3)

It is the same as that of the case of said presentation **.

[0110] 4. Hot Working (Process 4)

It is the same as that of the case of said presentation **.

[0111] 5. Drawing (Process 5)

It is the same as that of the case of said presentation **.

[0112] 6. Grinding (Process 6)

It is the same as that of the case of said presentation **.

[0113] 7. Installation of D (Nitriding Treatment) (Process 7)

As a raw material presentation, D is introduced into the powder after the above-mentioned grinding process. (For example, the case of installation of nitrogen (N), for example, 0.1kPa ·10MPa, In the nitrogen (N2) gas ambient atmosphere of a pressure, heat treatment is performed at the temperature of 200-720 degrees C for 1 to 100 hours.) Thereby, the nitriding treatment of raw material powder is made.

[0114] In addition, the ambient atmosphere at the time of nitriding treatment may be replaced with nitrogen gas, and nitride gas (gas containing N), such as ammonia gas and laughter gas, may be used for it.

[0115] Moreover, it is 0.1kPa ·10MPa as the last process. Efficient nitriding can be performed by using the gas which heat-treated under the temperature of 100-700 degree·CK in the hydrogen gas ambient atmosphere, or mixed hydrogen to nitrogen gas.

[0116] When D is C, as for the installation, it is desirable to perform carbonization processing like nitriding treatment using the gas containing C, such as methane. For example, the powder obtained at said process 6 is heat-treated in the gas containing said C.

[0117] Moreover, when D is P, as for the installation, it is desirable to carry out by introducing P as a raw material element into said alloy dissolution process (the first half of a process 1). For example, it is carried out by adding the compound of P or P.

[0118] The magnet of the property made into the purpose can be manufactured by installation of such D.

[0119] 8. Shaping of Magnet (Process 8)

It is the same as that of the case of said presentation **.

[0120] As mentioned above, although the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of this invention was explained according to drawing, this invention

is not limited to these and may omit at least one of processes 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8. Or the process (for example, heat treatment process) of arbitration may be added before and after each processes 1-8.

[0121] Furthermore, it may be made by not performing crystallization of a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase with hot working, but, for example, performing a heat treatment process separately before a process 5.

[0122] Moreover, hot working is intermittently [continuously or] good in a multiple-times line. In this case, it is desirable that heat treatment is performed between hot working.

[0123]

[Example] Next, the concrete example of this invention is explained.

[0124] (Examples 1-5)

Purity carried out weighing capacity so that a total amount might be set to 100g using 99.5% or more of Fe, Co, Nd, Pr, and B, so that it might become the presentation shown in the [presentation **] table 1. This was put into the transparency quartz tube which prepared the phi0.6mm orifice in the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis, it dissolved in high-frequency heating in Ar gas ambient atmosphere, and molten metal temperature was made into 1300 degrees C.

[0125] Then, a quartz tube pars basilaris ossis occipitalis and peripheral-velocity 40 m/sec From the location where the gap during the rotating roll made from Cu becomes 0.5mm, a molten metal is injected on the roll made from Cu, and it is 30-50 micrometers in thickness. The quenching thin band with a width of face of 2-3mm was obtained.

[0126] In order to check the organization gestalt of the obtained quenching thin band, the X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha, and it checked that it was in an amorphous condition.

[0127] Powdered mean particle diameter is about 200 micrometers by the RAIKAI grinder about this quenching thin band. Coarse grinding was carried out so that it might become, and alloy powder was obtained.

[0128] It was filled up adding vibration to the metal container made from SS41 (based on JIS) which is the quality of the material which can obtain this alloy powder cheaply with general-purpose steel lightly, the container which has opening for vacuum suction, and the lid of this quality of the material (product made from SS41) were put, and it welded by argon gas arc welding, and considered as the capsule.

[0129] Next, this capsule was placed into the electron-beam-welding chamber, and vacuum suction of the inside of a capsule was carried out from said opening. While starting vacuum suction from the time of the degree of vacuum in a chamber turning

into a low-pressure degree of vacuum from 10·1torr, the capsule was baked so that a maximum temperature might become 150 degrees C. Where the degree of vacuum in a chamber is maintained at 10·4torr, opening was closed by electron beam welding.

[0130] This capsule is heated to 600 degrees C in atmospheric air, and it is the 70% of the total workability, and rate of strain 1sec·1. It hot-rolled.

[0131] After this hot rolling, after the temperature of a capsule became 100 degrees C or less, the capsule was removed from the work material and the magnet [finishing / internal hot working] was taken out.

[0132] The X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees · 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu·Kalpfa for the check of the phase configuration of this magnet, and anisotropy-izing. 214(Fe·Co) B1 which is a hard magnetism phase from a diffraction pattern (Nd·Pr) The diffraction peak of a phase, and a Fe3 B which is a software magnetism phase and an alpha·Fe phase has been checked.

[0133] Moreover, 214(Fe·Co) B1 which is a hard magnetism phase in these diffraction peak (Nd·Pr) The diffraction peak of being the direction of a c-axis of a phase (006) was observed especially strongly, and it has been checked that grant of anisotropy-izing had been performed to the hard magnetism phase.

[0134] It is maximum powder particle-size <=200micrometer by the RAIKAI machine further about this anisotropic magnet. Average powder particle size of 100 micrometers After grinding so that it may become, this anisotropic-magnet powder was fabricated to the bond magnet by compression forming. that time -- as joint resin -- an epoxy resin -- 1.6wt(s)% -- it added. Moreover, impression magnetic field 15kOe at the time of shaping All over a magnetic field, it is moulding pressure 7 t/cm2. It carried out.

[0135] The acquired Plastic solid was heated in nitrogen-gas atmosphere mind for 1 hour, joint resin was hardened, and the anisotropy bond magnet (cube: 10mmx10mmx10mm) was produced.

[0136] The magnetic properties of this anisotropy bond magnet were measured. Measurement is maximum impression magnetic field 25kOe with the account fluxmeter of *****. It carried out. This measurement result is shown all over Table 1 with the amount of preferred orientation. As shown in this table, as for each magnet of examples 1·5, high magnetic properties are acquired, and it is high (BH) max by especially sufficient anisotropy (high amount of preferred orientation). It is obtained.

[0137] (Example 1 of a comparison) The quenching thin band was produced on the same presentation as an example 1, and production conditions, subsequently, grinding, the encapsulation, and the vacuum lock were performed and only heat treatment was performed at the temperature of 600 degrees C in atmospheric air for 30 minutes. After

processing, when the capsule became the temperature of 100 degrees C or less, the capsule was removed, and the internal magnet was taken out.

[0138] The X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha for the check of the phase configuration of this magnet, and anisotropy-izing. Nd₂Fe₁₄B₁ which is a hard magnetism phase as a diffraction pattern. The diffraction peak of Fe₃B and an alpha-Fe phase which are a phase and a software magnetism phase was checked. However, with the magnet of this example 1 of a comparison, only the diffraction peak of the direction (006) of a c-axis is not observed especially strongly, and it was checked that the crystal orientation of a hard magnetism phase is distributed isotropic.

[0139] This magnet powder was formed into the bond magnet after grinding by the same approach as an example 1, and the shape of isomorphism and the bond magnet of the same size were obtained.

[0140] It is maximum impression magnetic field 25kOe with the account fluxmeter of ***** to this bond magnet. Magnetic properties were measured. A measurement result is shown as an example 1 of a comparison all over Table 1. As shown in this table, since hot working was not made and anisotropy-ized, this magnet had low magnetic properties compared with examples 1-5.

[0141]

[Table 1]

	組成 ① (at%)					配向度 (%)	磁気特性		
	Nd	Pr	Fe	Co	B		Br (kG)	iHc (kOe)	(BH) _{max} (MG0e)
実施例 1	5	-	77	-	18	84.0	10.8	5.2	24.2
実施例 2	3	2	77	-	18	85.6	11.0	4.9	23.4
実施例 3	5	-	72	5	18	80.1	10.3	6.1	22.6
実施例 4	3	2	72	5	18	78.6	10.1	5.6	22.4
実施例 5	3	3	72	6	16	77.8	10.0	6.7	19.3
比較例 1	5	-	77	-	18	66.1	8.5	4.7	10.3

[0142] (Examples 6-10)

Purity carried out weighing capacity so that a total amount might be set to 100g using 99.5% or more of Fe, Co, Nd, Pr, and B, so that it might become the presentation shown in the [presentation **] table 2. This was put into the transparency quartz tube which prepared the phi0.6mm orifice in the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis, it dissolved in

high-frequency heating in Ar gas ambient atmosphere, and molten metal temperature was made into 1300 degrees C.

[0143] Then, a quartz tube pars basilaris ossis occipitalis and peripheral-velocity 40 m/sec From the location where the gap during the rotating roll made from Cu becomes 0.5mm, a molten metal is injected on the roll made from Cu, and it is 30-50 micrometers in thickness. The quenching thin band with a width of face of 2-3mm was obtained.

[0144] In order to check the organization gestalt of the obtained quenching thin band, the X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha, and it checked that it was in an amorphous condition.

[0145] Powdered mean particle diameter is about 280 micrometers by the RAIKAI grinder about this quenching thin band. Coarse grinding was carried out so that it might become, and alloy powder was obtained.

[0146] It was filled up adding vibration to the metal container made from SS41 (based on JIS) which is the quality of the material which can obtain this alloy powder cheaply with general-purpose steel lightly, the container which has opening for vacuum suction, and the lid of this quality of the material (product made from SS41) were put, and it welded by argon gas arc welding, and considered as the capsule.

[0147] Next, this capsule was placed into the electron-beam-welding chamber, and vacuum suction of the inside of a capsule was carried out from said opening. While starting vacuum suction from the time of the degree of vacuum in a chamber turning into a low-pressure degree of vacuum from 10-1torr, the capsule was baked so that a maximum temperature might become 150 degrees C. Where the degree of vacuum in a chamber is maintained at 10-4torr, opening was closed by electron beam welding.

[0148] This capsule is heated to 600 degrees C in atmospheric air, and it is the 65% of the total workability, and rate of strain 2sec⁻¹. It hot-rolled.

[0149] After this hot rolling, after the temperature of a capsule became 100 degrees C or less, the capsule was removed from the work material and the magnet [finishing / internal hot working] was taken out.

[0150] The X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha for the check of the phase configuration of this magnet, and anisotropy-izing. 214(Fe-Co) B1 which is a hard magnetism phase from a diffraction pattern (Nd-Pr) The diffraction peak of a phase and the alpha-Fe phase which is a software magnetism phase has been checked.

[0151] Moreover, 214(Fe-Co) B1 which is a hard magnetism phase in these diffraction peak (Nd-Pr) The diffraction peak of being the direction of a c-axis of a phase (006) was observed especially strongly, and it has been checked that grant of anisotropy-izing had

been performed to the hard magnetism phase.

[0152] It is maximum powder particle size ≤ 200 micrometer by the RAIKAI machine further about this anisotropic magnet. Average powder particle size of 100 micrometers After grinding so that it may become, this anisotropic magnet powder was fabricated to the bond magnet by compression forming. that time as joint resin an epoxy resin 1.6wt(s)% it added. Moreover, impression magnetic field 15kOe at the time of shaping All over a magnetic field, it is moulding pressure 7 t/cm². It carried out.

[0153] The acquired Plastic solid was heated in nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind for 1 hour, joint resin was hardened, and the anisotropy bond magnet (cube: 10mmx10mmx10mm) was produced.

[0154] The magnetic properties of this anisotropy bond magnet were measured. Measurement is maximum impression magnetic field 25kOe with the account fluxmeter of *****. It carried out. This measurement result is shown all over Table 1 with the amount of preferred orientation. As shown in this table, as for each magnet of examples 1-5, high magnetic properties are acquired, and it is high (BH) max by especially sufficient anisotropy (high amount of preferred orientation). It is obtained.

[0155] (Example 2 of a comparison) The quenching thin band was produced on the same presentation as an example 2, and production conditions, subsequently, grinding, the encapsulation, and the vacuum lock were performed and only heat treatment was performed at the temperature of 600 degrees C in atmospheric air for 30 minutes. After processing, when the capsule became the temperature of 100 degrees C or less, the capsule was removed, and the internal magnet was taken out.

[0156] The X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha for the check of the phase configuration of this magnet, and anisotropy-izing. Nd₂Fe₁₄B₁ which is a hard magnetism phase as a diffraction pattern The diffraction peak of the alpha-Fe phase which are a phase and a software magnetism phase was checked. However, with the magnet of this example 2 of a comparison, only the diffraction peak of the direction (006) of a c-axis is not observed especially strongly, and it was checked that the crystal orientation of a hard magnetism phase is distributed isotropic.

[0157] This magnet powder was formed into the bond magnet after grinding by the same approach as an example 2, and the shape of isomorphism and the bond magnet of the same size were obtained.

[0158] It is maximum impression magnetic field 25kOe with the account fluxmeter of ***** to this bond magnet. Magnetic properties were measured. A measurement result is shown as an example 2 of a comparison all over Table 2. As shown in this table, since

hot working was not made and anisotropy-ized, this magnet had low magnetic properties compared with examples 6-10.

[0159]

[Table 2]

	組成 ② (at%)					配向度 (%)	磁気特性		
	Nd	Pr	Fe	Co	B		Br (kG)	iHc (kOe)	(BH)max (MGoe)
実施例6	7	-	87.5	-	5.5	83.2	10.8	3.9	23.2
実施例7	5	2	87.5	-	5.5	81.7	10.6	4.2	23.0
実施例8	7	-	82.5	5	5.5	80.9	10.5	4.6	23.3
実施例9	10	-	84.5	-	5.5	79.3	10.3	5.6	24.2
実施例10	7	3	79.0	5	6.0	79.3	10.3	5.8	24.4
比較例2	7	-	87.5	-	5.5	67.8	8.8	3.6	9.3

[0160] (Examples 11-20)

[Presentation **] purity carried out weighing capacity, respectively so that a total amount might be set to 100g, using 99.5% or more of Sm, Zr, Fe, and Co the specified quantity every. This was put into the transparency quartz tube which prepared the phi 0.6mm orifice in the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis, it dissolved in high-frequency heating in Ar gas ambient atmosphere, and molten metal temperature was made into 1300 degrees C.

[0161] Then, a quartz tube pars basilaris ossis occipitalis and peripheral-velocity 40 m/sec From the location where the gap during the rotating roll made from Cu becomes 0.5mm, a molten metal is injected on the roll made from Cu, and it is 30-50 micrometers in thickness. The quenching thin band with a width of face of 2-3mm was obtained.

[0162] In order to check the organization gestalt of the obtained quenching thin band, the X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha, and it checked that it was in an amorphous condition.

[0163] Powdered mean particle diameter is about 200 micrometers by the RAIKAI grinder about this quenching thin band. Coarse grinding was carried out so that it might become, and alloy powder was obtained.

[0164] It was filled up with this alloy powder, adding vibration to the metal container made from quality-of-the-material SS41 (based on JIS) lightly, the lid made from quality-of-the-material SS41 which has opening for vacuum suction was put, and it welded by argon gas arc welding, and considered as the capsule.

[0165] Next, this capsule was placed into the electron-beam-welding chamber, and vacuum suction of the inside of a capsule was carried out from said opening. From the time of the degree of vacuum in a chamber turning into a low-pressure degree of vacuum from 10·1torr, the capsule was baked so that a maximum temperature might become 150 degrees C at vacuum suction and coincidence, and where the degree of vacuum in a chamber is maintained at 10·4torr, opening was closed by electron beam welding.

[0166] This capsule is heated to 650 degrees C in atmospheric air, and it is the working temperature of 650 degrees C, the 70% of the total workability, and rate of strain 1sec·1. It hot-rolled.

[0167] After this hot rolling, after the capsule was cooled to the temperature of 100 degrees C or less, the capsule was removed from the work material and the internal hot-working finishing magnet was taken out.

[0168] It is maximum powder particle-size <=200micrometer by the RAIKAI machine about the taken-out magnet. Average powder particle size of 100 micrometers It ground so that it might become.

[0169] Next, it is pressure 1MPa as a process which introduces nitrogen (N). In nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, it heat-treated at the temperature of 450 degrees C for 2 hours, and powdered nitriding treatment was performed.

[0170] In addition, carbonaceous (C) installation is pressure 1MPa. It carried out by the approach of heat-treating at the temperature of 450 degrees C in a methane ambient atmosphere for 2 hours.

[0171] Moreover, installation of Lynn (P) was performed by adding the compound of P in the melting alloy which is a start raw material.

[0172] After nitriding treatment etc., when the magnetic component analysis was performed, it had become the presentation of the examples 11·20 of Table 3.

[0173] Moreover, the X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha for the check of the phase configuration of this magnet, and anisotropy-izing. 1 7 (Fe-Co) Nq which is a hard magnetism phase as a diffraction pattern (Sm·R2) The diffraction peak of the alpha-Fe phase which are a phase and a software magnetism phase was checked. Moreover, 1 7 (Fe-Co) Nq which is a hard magnetism phase in these diffraction peak (Sm·R2) The diffraction peak of being the direction of a c-axis of a phase (002) was observed especially strongly, and it has been checked that grant of anisotropy-izing had been performed to the hard magnetism phase.

[0174] This anisotropic-magnet powder was fabricated to the cylinder-like bond magnet

by compression forming. that time -- as joint resin -- an epoxy resin -- 1.6wt(s)% -- it added. Moreover, shaping is impression magnetic field 15kOe. All over a magnetic field, it is moulding pressure 7 t/cm². It carried out.

[0175] The acquired Plastic solid was heated in nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind for 1 hour, joint resin was hardened, and the anisotropy bond magnet (cube: 10mmx10mmx10mm) was produced.

[0176] The magnetic properties of this anisotropy bond magnet were measured. Measurement is maximum impression magnetic field 25kOe with the account fluxmeter of *****. It carried out. This measurement result is shown all over Table 3 with the amount of preferred orientation. As shown in this table, as for each magnet of examples 11-20, high magnetic properties are acquired, and it is high (BH) max by especially sufficient anisotropy (high amount of preferred orientation). It is obtained.

[0177] (Example 3 of a comparison) The quenching thin band was produced on the same presentation as an example 11, and production conditions, subsequently, grinding, the encapsulation, and the vacuum lock were performed and only heat treatment was performed at the temperature of 650 degrees C in atmospheric air for 30 minutes. When the capsule after processing became the temperature of 100 degrees C or less, the capsule was removed, and the internal magnet was taken out.

[0178] This magnet was ground by the same approach as an example 11, and nitriding treatment was performed.

[0179] Moreover, the X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha for the check of the phase configuration of this magnet, and anisotropy-izing. 1 7 (Fe-Co) Nq which is a hard magnetism phase as a diffraction pattern (Sm-Zr) The diffraction peak of the alpha-Fe phase which are a phase and a software magnetism phase was checked. However, with the magnet of this example of a comparison, only the diffraction peak of the direction (002) of a c-axis is not observed especially strongly, and it was checked that the crystal orientation of a hard magnetism phase is distributed isotropic.

[0180] The magnet powder after nitriding treatment was formed into the bond magnet by the same approach as an example 11, and the shape of isomorphism and the bond magnet of the same size were obtained.

[0181] It is maximum impression magnetic field 25kOe with the account fluxmeter of ***** to this bond magnet. Magnetic properties were measured. A measurement result is shown as an example 3 of a comparison all over Table 3. As shown in this table, since hot working was not made and anisotropy-ized, this magnet had low magnetic properties compared with examples 11-20.

[0182]

[Table 3]

	組成 ③ (at%)								配向度 (%)	磁気特性			
	Sm	Zr	Hf	Sc	Fe	Co	N	C		Br (kG)	iHc (kOe)	(BH)max (MGoe)	
実施例11	9	3	—	—	54	24	10	—	—	84.0	10.9	8.3	23.6
実施例12	9	1	—	—	55	24	11	—	—	81.7	10.8	8.0	21.1
実施例13	9	3	—	—	58	20	10	—	—	84.0	10.9	9.2	24.8
実施例14	8	3	—	—	61	16	10	2	—	81.7	10.6	6.9	20.8
実施例15	8	3	—	—	61	16	10	—	2	81.7	10.6	7.0	21.0
実施例16	9	—	3	—	54	24	10	—	—	82.5	10.7	7.7	22.1
実施例17	9	—	—	3	54	24	10	—	—	80.9	10.5	6.9	21.2
実施例18	9	2	1	—	54	24	10	—	—	83.2	10.8	7.3	22.1
実施例19	9	2	—	1	54	24	10	—	—	81.7	10.6	6.5	20.6
実施例20	8	1	1	1	55	20	8	4	2	80.1	10.4	7.0	19.8
比較例3	9	3	—	—	64	24	10	—	—	64.7	8.4	5.2	10.8

[0183] (Examples 21-27)

[Presentation **] purity carried out weighing capacity, respectively so that a total amount might be set to 100g, using 99.5% or more of Sm, Pr, Fe, and Co the specified quantity every. This was put into the transparency quartz tube which prepared the phi0.6mm orifice in the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis, it dissolved in high-frequency heating in Ar gas ambient atmosphere, and molten metal temperature was made into 1300 degrees C.

[0184] Then, a quartz tube pars basilaris ossis occipitalis and peripheral-velocity 40 m/sec From the location where the gap during the rotating roll made from Cu becomes 0.5mm, a molten metal is injected on the roll made from Cu, and it is 30-50 micrometers in thickness. The quenching thin band with a width of face of 2-3mm was obtained.

[0185] In order to check the organization gestalt of the obtained quenching thin band, the X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha, and it checked that it was in an amorphous condition.

[0186] Powdered mean particle diameter is about 250 micrometers by the RAIKAI grinder about this quenching thin band. Coarse grinding was carried out so that it might become, and alloy powder was obtained.

[0187] It was filled up with this alloy powder, adding vibration to the metal container

made from quality of the material SS41 (based on JIS) lightly, the lid made from quality of the material SS41 which has opening for vacuum suction was put, and it welded by argon gas arc welding, and considered as the capsule.

[0188] Next, this capsule was placed into the electron-beam-welding chamber, and vacuum suction of the inside of a capsule was carried out from said opening. From the time of the degree of vacuum in a chamber turning into a low-pressure degree of vacuum from 10⁻¹torr, the capsule was baked so that a maximum temperature might become 150 degrees C at vacuum suction and coincidence, and where the degree of vacuum in a chamber is maintained at 10⁻⁴torr, opening was closed by electron beam welding.

[0189] This capsule is heated to 650 degrees C in atmospheric air, and it is the working temperature of 650 degrees C, the 75% of the total workability, and rate of strain 2sec⁻¹. It hot-rolled.

[0190] After this hot rolling, after the capsule was cooled to the temperature of 100 degrees C or less, the capsule was removed from the work material and the internal hot-working finishing magnet was taken out.

[0191] It is maximum powder particle size <=200micrometer by the RAIKAI machine about the taken-out magnet. Average powder particle size of 100 micrometers It ground so that it might become.

[0192] Next, it is pressure 1MPa as a process which introduces nitrogen (N). In nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, it heat-treated at the temperature of 440 degrees C for 2 hours, and powdered nitriding treatment was performed.

[0193] Moreover, carbonaceous (installation of C) and Lynn (P) installation was performed by the same approach as the above.

[0194] After nitriding treatment etc., when the magnetic component analysis was performed, it had become the presentation of the examples 21-27 of Table 4.

[0195] Moreover, the X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha for the check of the phase configuration of this magnet, and anisotropy-izing. 217(Fe-Co) D3 which is a hard magnetism phase as a diffraction pattern (Sm-Pr) The diffraction peak of the alpha-Fe phase which are a phase and a software magnetism phase was checked. Moreover, 217(Fe-Co) D3 which is a hard magnetism phase in these diffraction peak (Sm-Pr) The diffraction peak of being the direction of a c-axis of a phase (002) was observed especially strongly, and it has been checked that grant of anisotropy-izing had been performed to the hard magnetism phase. This anisotropic-magnet powder was fabricated to the bond magnet by compression forming. that time .. as joint resin .. an epoxy resin .. 1.6wt(s)% .. it added.

Moreover, shaping is moulding pressure 7 t/cm² all over the magnetic field of impression magnetic field 15kOe. It carried out.

[0196] The acquired Plastic solid was heated in nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind for 1 hour, joint resin was hardened, and the anisotropy bond magnet (cube: 10mmx10mmx10mm) was produced. The magnetic properties of this anisotropy bond magnet were measured. Measurement is maximum impression magnetic field 25kOe with the account fluxmeter of *****. It carried out. This measurement result is shown all over Table 4 with the amount of preferred orientation. As shown in this table, as for each magnet of examples 21-27, high magnetic properties are acquired, and it is high (BH) max by especially sufficient anisotropy (high amount of preferred orientation). It is obtained.

[0197] (Example 4 of a comparison) The quenching thin band was produced on the same presentation as an example 21, and production conditions, subsequently, grinding, the encapsulation, and the vacuum lock were performed and only heat treatment was performed at the temperature of 650 degrees C in atmospheric air for 30 minutes. When the capsule after processing became the temperature of 100 degrees C or less, the capsule was removed, and the internal magnet was taken out.

[0198] This magnet was ground by the same approach as an example 21, and nitriding treatment was performed.

[0199] The X diffraction was performed at 20 degrees - 60 degrees of angle of diffractions using Cu-Kalpha for the check of the phase configuration of this magnet, and anisotropy izing. 217(Fe-Co) D3 which is a hard magnetism phase as a diffraction pattern (Sm-Pr) The diffraction peak of the alpha-Fe phase which are a phase and a software magnetism phase was checked. However, with the magnet of this example of a comparison, only the diffraction peak of the direction (002) of a c-axis is not observed especially strongly, and it was checked that the crystal orientation of a hard magnetism phase is distributed isotropic.

[0200] The magnet powder after nitriding treatment was formed into the bond magnet by the same approach as an example 21, and the shape of isomorphism and the bond magnet of the same size were obtained.

[0201] It is maximum impression magnetic field 25kOe with the account fluxmeter of ***** to this bond magnet. Magnetic properties were measured. A measurement result is shown as an example 4 of a comparison all over Table 4. As shown in this table, since hot working was not made and anisotropy ized, this magnet had low magnetic properties compared with examples 21-27.

[0202]

[Table 4]

	組成 ④ (at%)							配向度 (%)	磁気特性		
	Sm	Pr	Fe	Co	N	C	P		Br (kG)	iHc (kOe)	(BH)max (MGoe)
実施例21	8.4	-	78.4	-	13.2	-	-	82.1	10.8	5.2	22.6
実施例22	7.1	1.8	78.1	-	13.0	-	-	83.5	11.0	4.9	23.0
実施例23	8.9	-	67.9	9.6	13.6	-	-	80.5	10.6	6.1	20.1
実施例24	4.7	2.3	68.9	10.3	13.8	-	-	79.7	10.5	5.6	19.5
実施例25	8.2	-	77.5	-	-	14.9	-	80.0	10.2	4.8	18.3
実施例26	7.0	-	79.8	-	-	-	13.2	80.9	10.6	5.4	19.8
実施例27	4.2	2.4	70.2	9.6	-	6.2	7.4	81.8	10.8	6.0	22.7
比較例4	9.3	-	77.4	-	13.3	-	-	66.8	8.8	4.7	9.6

[0203]

[Effect of the Invention] As stated above, according to this invention, the nano composite magnet of an anisotropy can be offered and high magnetic properties are acquired. Since usable hot working can perform nano crystallization of a hard magnetism phase and a software magnetism phase, and anisotropy-ization of a hard magnetism phase for anisotropy-ization of the nano composite magnet with which utilization was especially made difficult until now to coincide industrially, easy and the high anisotropy nano composite magnet of magnetic properties can be obtained cheaply.

[Translation done.]

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 2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing systematically an example of the macrostructure of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing systematically an example of the macrostructure of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing systematically an example of the macrostructure of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is outline process drawing of the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of presentation [of this invention] **, and **.

[Drawing 5] It is outline process drawing of the manufacture approach of the anisotropy nano composite magnet of presentation [of this invention] **, and **.

[Description of Notations]

1 Process (Production of Magnet Raw Material Powder)

2 Process (Grinding)

3 Process (Encapsulation)

4 Process (Hot Working)

5 Process (Drawing)

6 Process (Grinding)

7 Process (Installation of D)

8 Process (Formation of Bond Magnet)

10 Software Magnetism Phase

11 Hard Magnetism Phase

12 Easy Axis (C-axis)

[Translation done.]

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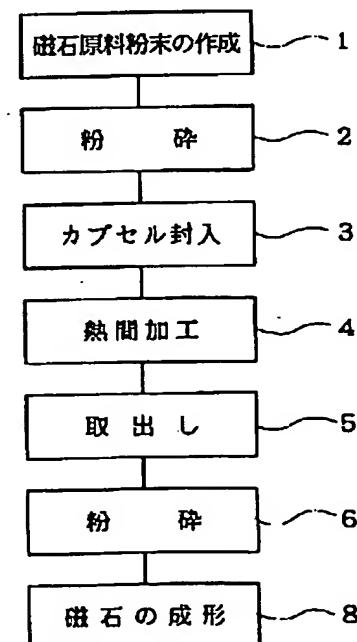
(54)【発明の名称】 異方性ナノコンポジット磁石およびその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 異方性化することにより、磁気特性の高いナノコンポジット磁石およびその製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 ハード磁性相とソフト磁性相が相隣接し、磁気的な交換相互作用により系全体としてハード磁性材料としての性質を有する本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石は、少なくとも磁石原料を作製する工程1と、前記磁石原料を熱間加工を施し異方性化する工程4と、前記熱間加工された磁石を粉碎する工程6とを有し、または、前記磁石原料にD(C、P、Nの少なくとも一つ)を導入する工程5とを有する方法により製造される。前記熱間加工を施すことにより、ハード磁性相およびソフト磁性相の結晶化を行うとともに、ハード磁性相を異方性化することができる。

組成①、②



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ハード磁性相とソフト磁性相が相隣接し磁気的な交換相互作用により系全体としてハード磁性材料としての性質を有するナノコンポジット磁石において、

系全体として磁気的に異方性を示すことを特徴とするナノコンポジット磁石。

【請求項2】 下記式(I)によって表される組成からなる請求項1に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

R_x TM_{100-x-y} By . . . (I)

(但し、RはYを含む希土類元素のうち少なくとも一種、TMは遷移元素であり、x、yはそれぞれ、3at% ≤ x ≤ 8at%、12at% ≤ y ≤ 25at%を満足する。)

【請求項3】 下記式(II)によって表される組成からなる請求項1に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

R_x TM_{100-x-y} By . . . (II)

(但し、RはYを含む希土類元素のうち少なくとも一種、TMは遷移元素であり、x、yはそれぞれ、3at% ≤ x ≤ 12at%、3at% ≤ y ≤ 10at%を満足する。)

【請求項4】 前記ハード磁性相がR₂ TM₁₄B系であり、前記ソフト磁性相がTMもしくはTMとBとの化合物である請求項1ないし3のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

【請求項5】 下記式(III)によって表される元素からなる請求項1に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

R_{1x}R_{2y}Fe_{100-x-y-z}Co_zD_w . . . (III)

(但し、R₁はYを含む希土類元素のうち少なくとも一種、R₂はZr、Hf、Scのうち少なくとも一種であり、DはN、C、Pのうちの少なくとも一種であり、x、y、z、wはそれぞれ、2at% ≤ x ≤ 20at%、0.1at% ≤ y ≤ 20at%、4at% ≤ x+y ≤ 20at%、0at% ≤ z ≤ 40at%、0.1at% ≤ w ≤ 30at%を満足する。)

【請求項6】 前記ハード磁性相が(Sm·Zr)₁Fe₇N_q系であり、前記ソフト磁性相がFeもしくはFeとDとの化合物である請求項1または5に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石(但し、qは0.1at% ≤ q ≤ 10at%を満足する。)。

【請求項7】 下記式(IV)によって表される元素からなる請求項1に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

R_x TM_{100-x-y} Dy . . . (IV)

(但し、RはYを含む希土類元素のうち少なくとも一種、TMは遷移元素、DはN、C、Pのうちの少なくとも一種であり、x、yはそれぞれ、3at% ≤ x ≤ 11at%、12at% ≤ y ≤ 18at%を満足する。)

【請求項8】 前記ハード磁性相がR₂ TM₁₇D₃系であり、前記ソフト磁性相がTMである請求項1または7に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

【請求項9】 前記ハード磁性相が熱間加工により異方性化された請求項1ないし8のいずれかに記載の異方性

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ナノコンポジット磁石。

【請求項10】 ハード磁性相の磁化容易軸の配向度が70%以上である請求項1ないし9のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

【請求項11】 磁気エネルギー積(BH)_{max}が13MGoe以上である請求項1ないし10のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

【請求項12】 磁石粉末を結合樹脂で結合してなるボンド磁石である請求項1ないし11に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

【請求項13】 ハード磁性相とソフト磁性相が相隣接し磁気的な交換相互作用により系全体としてハード磁性材料としての性質を有する異方性ナノコンポジット磁石を製造するに際し、

前記ハード磁性相を熱間加工により異方性化する工程を有することを特徴とする異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【請求項14】 ハード磁性相とソフト磁性相が相隣接し磁気的な交換相互作用により系全体としてハード磁性

20 材料としての性質を有する異方性ナノコンポジット磁石を製造するに際し、

前記熱間加工により前記ハード磁性相と前記ソフト磁性相の結晶化を行うとともに、前記ハード磁性相を異方性化する工程を有することを特徴とする異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【請求項15】 請求項2ないし4のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石を製造する方法であって、磁石原料を作製する工程と、

前記磁石原料に熱間加工を施し、異方性化する工程と、前記熱間加工がなされた磁石を粉碎する工程とを有することを特徴とする異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【請求項16】 前記請求項5ないし8のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石を製造する方法であって、

磁石原料を作製する工程と、

前記磁石原料に熱間加工を施し、異方性化する工程と、前記熱間加工がなされた磁石を粉碎する工程と、磁石材料に前記Dを導入する工程とを有することを特徴とする異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【請求項17】 前記Dを導入する工程は、熱間加工後粉碎された磁石粉末に対して行われる請求項16に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【請求項18】 前記Dを導入する工程は、前記磁石粉末を前記Dを含む気体中で熱処理することにより行われる請求項17に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【請求項19】 前記熱間加工は、被加工物を酸化防止用のカプセルに封入した状態で行う請求項13ないし15のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製

(4)

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り異方性化された上記（1）ないし（8）のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

【0018】（10） ハード磁性相の磁化容易軸の配向度が70%以上である上記（1）ないし（9）のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

【0019】（11） 磁気エネルギー積（ BH ）_{max} が13MGoe以上である上記（1）ないし（10）のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

【0020】（12） 磁石粉末を結合樹脂で結合してなるボンド磁石である上記（1）ないし（11）に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石。

【0021】（13） ハード磁性相とソフト磁性相が相隣接し磁気的な交換相互作用により系全体としてハード磁性材料としての性質を有する異方性ナノコンポジット磁石を製造するに際し、前記ハード磁性相を熱間加工により異方性化する工程を有することを特徴とする異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【0022】（14） ハード磁性相とソフト磁性相が相隣接し磁気的な交換相互作用により系全体としてハード磁性材料としての性質を有する異方性ナノコンポジット磁石を製造するに際し、前記熱間加工により前記ハード磁性相と前記ソフト磁性相の結晶化を行うとともに、前記ハード磁性相を異方性化する工程を有することを特徴とする異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【0023】（15） 上記（2）ないし（4）のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石を製造する方法であって、磁石原料を作製する工程と、前記磁石原料に熱間加工を施し、異方性化する工程と、前記熱間加工がなされた磁石を粉碎する工程とを有することを特徴とする異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【0024】（16） 前記上記（5）ないし（8）のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石を製造する方法であって、磁石原料を作製する工程と、前記磁石原料に熱間加工を施し、異方性化する工程と、前記熱間加工がなされた磁石を粉碎する工程と、磁石材料に前記Dを導入する工程とを有することを特徴とする異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【0025】（17） 前記Dを導入する工程は、熱間加工後粉碎された磁石粉末に対して行われる上記（16）に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【0026】（18） 前記Dを導入する工程は、前記磁石粉末を前記Dを含む気体中で熱処理することにより行われる上記（17）に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【0027】（19） 前記熱間加工は、被加工物を酸化防止用のカプセルに封入した状態で行う上記（13）ないし（18）のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【0028】（20） 前記熱間加工は、加工温度300～1000℃で行う上記（13）ないし（19）のいずれか

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に記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【0029】（21） 前記熱間加工は、加工度50～80%で行う上記（13）ないし（20）のいずれかに記載の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法。

【0030】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石およびその製造方法について説明する。

【0031】1. ナノコンポジット磁石

まず、ナノコンポジット磁石について説明する。

【0032】本発明のナノコンポジット磁石は、ソフト磁性相10とハード磁性相11とが、例えば図1、図2または図3に示すようなパターン（モデル）で存在しており、各相の厚さや粒径がナノメーターレベル（例えば1～100nm）で存在している。そして、ソフト磁性相10とハード磁性相11とが相隣接し、磁気的な交換相互作用を生じる。

【0033】ソフト磁性相の磁化は、外部磁界の作用により容易にその向きを変えるので、ハード磁性相に混在すると、系全体の磁化曲線は第二象限で段のある「へび型曲線」となる。また、ソフト磁性相のサイズが磁壁幅よりも十分小さい場合には、ソフト磁性体の磁化が周囲のハード磁性体の磁化との結合によって十分強く拘束され、系全体がハード磁性体としてふるまうようになる。

【0034】このようなナノコンポジット磁石は、主に、以下に挙げる特徴1)～5)を有している。

【0035】1) 磁化曲線の第2象限で、磁化が可逆的にスプリングバックする（この意味で「スプリング磁石」とも言う）。

【0036】2) 比較的低い磁界で着磁できる。

【0037】3) 磁気特性の温度依存性がハード磁性相単独の場合に比べて小さい。

【0038】4) 磁気特性の経時変化が小さい。

【0039】5) 微粉碎しても磁気特性が劣化しない。

【0040】2. 異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の組成
本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石は、好ましくは下記の組成①～④のいずれかよりなるものである。以下、組成毎に順次説明する。

【0041】【組成①】

R_x TM_{100-x-y} B_y

（但し、RはYを含む希土類元素のうち少なくとも一種、TMは遷移元素であり、x、yはそれぞれ、3at%≤x≤8at%、12at%≤y≤25at%を満足する。）
前記Rは、希土類元素であって、例えば、Y、La、Ce、Pr、Nd、Pm、Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb、Dy、Ho、Er、Tm、Yb、Lu、ミッショメタルが挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。

【0042】このような希土類元素の含有量は、3～8at%が好ましく、3～6at%がより好ましい。希土類元素の含有量がこの範囲であると、コストの上昇を招くこ

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となくより高い磁気特性が得られる。

【0043】また、前記TM、すなわち遷移金属としては、例えばFe、Co、Ni等が挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。このうち、Feを含むものがより好ましい。

【0044】Bの含有量は、12～25at%がアモルファスの生成能が高いので好ましく、特に15～20at%が好ましい。Bの含有量が12at%未満であると、アモルファスの生成能が低く、また、25at%を超えるとR2-TM14B系のハード磁性層が生成せず、磁気異方性およびキュリー温度の低い立方晶系準安定層が生成し、所望の磁気特性が得られない。

【0045】TMは上記元素(RおよびB)の含有残部を占める。

【0046】【組成②】

R_xTM_{100-x-y}By

(但し、RはYを含む希土類元素のうち少なくとも一種、TMは遷移元素であり、x、yはそれぞれ、3at%≤x≤12at%、3at%≤y≤10at%を満足する。)前記Rは、希土類元素であって、例えば、Y、La、Ce、Pr、Nd、Pm、Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb、Dy、Ho、Er、Tm、Yb、Lu、ミッショメタルが挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。

【0047】このような希土類元素の含有量は、3～12at%が好ましく、5～11at%がより好ましい。希土類元素の含有量がこの範囲であると、コストの上昇を招くことなくより高い磁気特性が得られる。

【0048】また、前記TM、すなわち遷移金属としては、例えばFe、Co、Ni等が挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。このうち、Feを含むものがより好ましい。

【0049】Bの含有量は、3～10at%が好ましく、特に4～7at%が好ましい。Bの含有量が3at%未満であると、菱面体のR-Fe系になるため高保磁力が得られず、また、10at%を超えると非磁性相が多くなって残留磁束密度が低下する。

【0050】TMは、上記元素(RおよびB)の含有残部を占める。

【0051】【組成③】

R_{1-x}R₂yFe_{100-x-y-z}C_{oz}D_w

(但し、R₁はYを含む希土類元素のうち少なくとも一種、R₂はZr、Hf、Scのうち少なくとも一種であり、DはN、C、Pのうちの少なくとも一種であり、x、y、z、wはそれぞれ、2at%≤x≤20at%、0.1at%≤y≤20at%、4at%≤x+y≤20at%、0.0at%≤z≤40at%、0.1at%≤w≤30at%を満足する。)

前記R₁は、希土類元素であって、例えば、Y、La、Ce、Pr、Nd、Pm、Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb、Dy、Ho、Er、Tm、Yb、Lu、ミッショメタルが挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。

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y、Ho、Er、Tm、Yb、Lu、ミッショメタルが挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。

【0052】このようなR₁の含有量は、2～20at%が好ましく、5～10at%がより好ましい。R₁の含有量がこの範囲であると、コストの上昇を招くことなくより高い磁気特性が得られる。

【0053】前記R₂は、Zr、Hf、Scのうち少なくとも一種である。このようなR₂元素は、これら合金元素により構成されるTbCu₇構造結晶において、結晶中の希土類元素を鉄で置換する効果を有するため、a軸が縮み、c軸が伸びて、c/aが大きくなる作用を有する。そのため、飽和磁化また残留磁化が向上する。

【0054】このようなR₂の含有量は、0.1～20at%が好ましく、1～5at%がより好ましい。このような範囲とすることにより、上記の作用・効果が十分に発揮される。

【0055】また、Coの含有量は、40at%以下であるのが好ましく、10～30at%であるのがより好ましい。CoがFeの一部を置換することにより、キュリー温度が高くなり、温度特性が改善されると共に、保磁力の向上が認められる。しかし、Coの含有量が40at%を超えると、逆に保磁力は低下する傾向に転じる。

【0056】Dとしては、N、C、P等が挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。これらのうちでもNを含むものがより好ましい。これらの元素は、主としてハード磁性相の格子間位置に存在し、磁石のキュリー温度、磁化、磁気異方性を向上させる効果を有する。

【0057】Dの含有量は、0.1～30at%が好ましく、5～20at%がより好ましい。Dの含有量が0.1at%未満であると、上記のようなDを添加することの効果を十分に得ることができず、22at%を超えると磁気特性が劣化する。

【0058】Feは上記各元素の含有残部を占める。

【0059】【組成④】

R_xTM_{100-x-y}Dy

(但し、RはYを含む希土類元素のうち少なくとも一種、TMは遷移元素、DはN、C、Pのうちの少なくとも一種であり、x、yはそれぞれ、3at%≤x≤11at%、12at%≤y≤18at%を満足する。)

前記Rは、希土類元素であって、例えば、Y、La、Ce、Pr、Nd、Pm、Sm、Eu、Gd、Tb、Dy、Ho、Er、Tm、Yb、Lu、ミッショメタルが挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。

【0060】このような希土類元素の含有量は、3～11at%が好ましく、5～9at%がより好ましい。希土類元素の含有量がこの範囲であると、コストの上昇を招くことなくより高い磁気特性が得られる。

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【0061】また、前記TM、すなわち遷移金属としては、例えばFe、Co、Ni等が挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。このうち、Feを含むものがより好ましい。

【0062】Dとしては、N、C、P等が挙げられ、これらを1種または2種以上含むことができる。これらのうちでもNを含むものがより好ましい。これらの元素は、主としてハード磁性相の格子間位置に存在し、磁石のキュリー温度、磁化、磁気異方性を向上させる効果を有する。

【0063】Dの含有量は、12~18at%が好ましく、13~16at%がより好ましい。Dの含有量が12at%未満であると、上記のようなDを添加することの効果を十分に得ることができず、18at%を超えると磁気特性が劣化する。

【0064】TMは上記元素(RおよびD)の含有残部を占める。

【0065】以上では、磁石全体の組成について説明したが、次にハード磁性相、ソフト磁性相のそれぞれの組成の好適例について述べる。

【0066】前記組成①の場合

ハード磁性相：R2 TM14B系

ソフト磁性相：TMもしくはTMとBとの化合物、特にTM₃B系

前記組成②の場合

ハード磁性相：R2 TM14B系

ソフト磁性相：TM、特に α -Fe

前記組成③の場合

ハード磁性相：(Sm·Zr)1 Fe₇ D_q系(但し、qは0.1at%≤q≤10at%を満足する。)

ソフト磁性相：Fe、FeとCoもしくはFeとD(N、C、Pのうちの少なくとも一種、特にNを種とするのが好ましい)との化合物

ここで、Dの含有量は1~30at%が好ましく、5~20at%がより好ましい。Dの含有量が上記範囲である場合、TbCu₇構造結晶が安定化するという効果が得られる。

【0067】前記組成④の場合

ハード磁性相：R2 TM17D₃系

ソフト磁性相：TM、特に α -Fe

3. 磁気異方性について

本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石は系全体として磁気異方性を示す。この磁気異方性の程度は、磁化容易軸(c軸)(図1~図3中の符号12)の配向度が70%以上であるのが好ましく、75%以上がより好ましい。

【0068】なお、前記磁化容易軸の配向度(M·A)は、次式で定義される。

【0069】 $M \cdot A = B_x / \sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2} \times 100 \text{ (%)}$

(但し、B_x、B_y、B_zは、各々互いに直交するx、

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y、z方向の残留磁束密度を表す。)

4. 磁気特性について

このような本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石は、極めて高い磁気特性を有している。

【0070】すなわち、磁気エネルギー積(BH)_{max}が、好ましくは13MGoe以上、より好ましくは17MGoe以上である。

【0071】また、保磁力iHcは、好ましくは4kOe以上、より好ましくは7kOe以上である。

10 【0072】5. 磁石の形態

本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石は、粉末状のもの(粉)、薄帯状のもの、鱗片状のものや、これらから製造されるボンド磁石、焼結磁石、さらには铸造インゴットまたはそれを加工して得られる铸造磁石等、いかなる形態の磁石でもよい。

【0073】6. 異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法

次に、本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法について図を参照しながら説明する。

20 【0074】図4は、本発明の前記組成①および組成②の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法の概略工程図であり、図5は、本発明の前記組成③および組成④の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法の概略工程図である。

【0075】以下、これらの各製造方法の工程について順次説明する。

【0076】【組成①、②】

1. 磁石原料粉末の作製(工程1)

まず、所定量のR、TM、Bの各元素の原料を用意する。これらの磁石原料は、各々99.5%以上の純度であることが好ましい。

【0077】次に、超急冷用のるつぼにて上記原料を例えば高周波誘導加熱溶解により直接溶解する。もしくは、組成の不均一をなくすため、一次溶解としてアーク溶解炉または高周波誘導溶解炉にて母合金を溶解するのが好ましい。なお、金属材料が高温下で酸化するのを防止すべく、溶解は不活性ガス雰囲気中、または真空中(1×10⁻¹~1×10⁻⁵torr程度)で行う必要がある。

40 【0078】溶湯から例えば超急冷法によりアモルファス組織を得るか、もしくは微細結晶相がアモルファス組織中に含まれるような組織(以下、これらを総称して「アモルファス組織」または「アモルファス状態」という)の超急冷リボンを得る。

【0079】ここで、超急冷法としては、溶湯を高速で回転する単ロールまたは双ロールに噴射する単ロール法または双ロール法が一般的に用いられるが、この他にガストママイズのようなアトマイズ法、回転ディスク法、メカニカル・アロイング(MA)法等のいずれの方法でもよい。なかでも超急冷法は、金属組織を微細化するの

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で永久磁石の磁石特性、特に保磁力等を向上させるのに有効である。

【0080】冷却速度は、上記組織が得られる範囲の速度であればよい。しかし、冷却速度が大きすぎる場合、急冷リボンが飛散し製造効率を低下させるため好ましくない。例えば超急速法としてCu製ロールを用いる場合、この条件を満たすロール表面周速度はおよそ20～70m/secが好ましい。

【0081】また、これら超急速法は、原料の酸化による磁気特性の劣化を防止するためにいずれもAr、He等の不活性ガス雰囲気中にて行うのが好ましい。

【0082】2. 粉碎 (工程2)

上記の方法で得られた例えば幅約0.1～10mm、厚さ約10～500μmの急冷薄帯を、粗粉碎する。粉碎に際しては、磁石粉末の酸化を抑制するために、Ar、He、N₂等の不活性ガス雰囲気中または真空中にて行うことが好ましいが、製造工程を簡略化するため、前記の不活性ガスを吹き付けながら粉碎する方法でもよい。

【0083】粉碎された磁石粉末の粒径は、特に限定されないが、好ましい範囲としては、例えば1～5μm程度、特に50～500μm程度とすることができる。粒径がこの範囲にあると、次工程のカプセルへの充填がより行い易くなる。

【0084】3. カプセル封入 (工程3)

磁石原料粉末の熱間加工中の酸化防止、温度低下防止、加工の均一化を図るため、磁石粉末をカプセルに封入する。カプセルは金属製容器と、その内部を閉じる金属製の蓋体とで構成されており、金属製容器に磁石粉末を充填後、蓋体を被せて閉じる。

【0085】ここで、カプセルを構成する金属製容器の材料は特に限定されないが、例えば軟鋼のような汎用鋼やステンレス鋼が好ましい。このような材料を用いることにより、熱間加工性および蓋体取付け時の溶接性を良好にすることができる。また、金属製容器等の製造コストを低く押えることができるという点でも好ましい。

【0086】前記金属容器および蓋体の肉厚は、熱間加工時の応力に耐え得る強度を確保できる程度のものとされる。

【0087】金属製容器への磁石原料粉末の充填は、例えば、容器に軽く振動を加えながら行うのが好ましい。これにより、磁石原料粉末をより高い密度で充填することができる。

【0088】磁石原料粉末の充填後、金属製容器と蓋体は、例えば溶接により気密的に接合されカプセルとなる。溶接時の熱によって磁石原料粉末が空気中の酸素により酸化が進行するのを抑制するため、例えばアルゴン溶接で行うことが好ましい。

【0089】次に、該カプセルを例えば、所定の温度範囲にてベーキング(加熱)しつつ容器または蓋体に形成された真空吸引用開口部から真空吸引し、その後、開口

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部を封止する。ベーキングは、例えばカプセル外部より電熱線等により熱を供給することにより行われる。このベーキングによりカプセル内の磁石原料粉末表面に吸着している水分、ガス等が除去される。

【0090】ベーキングの開始は磁石の酸化を最小限にするため、カプセル内の真空度が10-1torr以下になってから行うのが好ましい。ベーキング温度としては、室温以上となる30℃から低真空中における磁石合金粉末の酸化が無視できなくなる300℃までの範囲が好ましいが、ベーキング工程後のハンドリングを考慮した場合、カプセル温度が過剰に高温とならないように、80～200℃で行うのが好ましく、100～150℃で行うのがより好ましい。

【0091】4. 熱間加工 (工程4)

以上のように内部が真空状態に保たれたカプセルをさらに加熱し、熱間加工を行う。

【0092】この熱間加工により、ハード磁性相とソフト磁性相の結晶化がなされるとともにハード磁性相が異方性化される。すなわち、熱間加工の熱によりハード磁性相とソフト磁性相とを結晶化させてそれらの混相組織を形成し、かつ、それら両相の結晶粒を最適な大きさに制御するとともに、優先的な結晶粒成長を起こさせることにより、異方性のナノコンポジット磁石が得られる。

【0093】加熱方法としては、輻射加熱、高周波加熱等の一般的な加熱方法が挙げられる。熱間加工における加工温度は300～1000℃の温度範囲が好ましく、500～700℃がより好ましい。加工温度が300℃未満の場合、カプセル自体の変形能が小さくなり加工が困難になる。また、1000℃を超える温度では加工時に磁石粉末の結晶粒径が粗大化する傾向を示す。

【0094】加工方法は、プレス、圧延、押出し、引抜き等のいかなる加工方法でもよいが、特に量産性に優れるという点より圧延が好ましい。

【0095】熱間加工における歪み速度は、10sec⁻¹以下程度が好ましく、0.1～5sec⁻¹程度がより好ましい。これにより、熱間加工時の結晶粒粗大化による磁気性能の低下を防止し、また生産性も向上する。

【0096】また熱間圧延においては、加工途中の温度低下を起こさないように、加工途中で炉中に戻し、加工温度を均一化することが好ましい。

【0097】加工度(総加工度)は特に限定されないが、カプセル高さの加工度にして、50～80%が好ましく、加工度60～75%が最も配向度が高くなることからより好ましい。加工度が80%を超える場合、優先的に粒成長した結晶粒が剪断歪みにより配向が乱れ易く、また50%未満の場合十分な配向度の向上が困難な。

【0098】本発明では、前記熱間加工の前または後に必要に応じて熱処理を行うことができる。これにより保磁力を増加させることができる。かかる熱処理の温度は

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400～800℃が好ましく、500～700℃がより好ましい。この温度が400℃未満では保磁力の増大効果に乏しく、一方、800℃を超える温度では熱処理前よりも保磁力が低下することがある。

【0099】なお、本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法においては、このような熱処理を行わなくてもよい。

【0100】5. 取出し（工程5）

熱間加工の後、被加工物をカプセルごと冷却する。例えば100℃以下に冷却された時点で、カプセル材を塊状物となった磁石から剥離し、所望の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石をカプセルより取り出す。

【0101】6. 粉碎（工程6）

カプセルから取出された異方性ナノコンポジット磁石（塊状物）を粉碎する。粉碎方法は特に限定されず、例えばボールミル、ブラウンミル、スタンプミル等により粉碎を行う。

【0102】粉碎工程は粉末の酸化を抑えるため、Ar、He、N₂等の不活性ガス雰囲気中または真空中にて行うことが好ましいが、製造工程を簡略化するため、前記の不活性ガスを吹き付けながら粉碎する方法でもよい。粉碎後の平均粒径は、例えば1～400μm程度、特に、10～200μmとするのが好ましい。

【0103】また、粉碎後の粒径分布は均一であっても、ある程度分散されていてもよいが、後述するボンド磁石とする場合、少量の結合樹脂で磁石成形時の良好な成形性を得るために、粉末の粒径はある程度分散されている（バラツキがある）のが好ましい。これにより、成形後の空孔率をより低減することが可能となる。

【0104】7. 磁石の成形（工程8）

前記工程6を経て得られた磁石粉末に、熱可塑性樹脂（例えばポリアミド、PPS）、または熱硬化性樹脂（例えばエポキシ樹脂）よりなる樹脂を例えば1～10wt%添加し、混練の後、磁場中（または無磁場中）にて成形する。磁場中成形の場合、印加磁場は例えば5～15kOeとされる。成形方法は圧縮成形（プレス成形）、押出成形、射出成形のいずれでもよい。例えば圧縮成形の場合、成形圧力は5～10t/cm²が、量産性を向上する点から好ましく、7～8t/cm²が金型の耐久性を得る点からより好ましい。

【0105】結合樹脂が、熱硬化性樹脂の場合には、成形体を熱処理、好ましくは窒素ガス中にて熱処理して樹脂を硬化させ、ボンド磁石を得る。

【0106】磁石の形状は特に限定されず、例えば、円筒状、円柱状、平板状、湾曲板状、棒状等、いかなるものでもよい。例えば円筒状磁石の場合、異方性の方向は、横方向、縦方向、ラジアル方向のいずれでもよい。

【0107】【組成③、④】

1. 磁石原料粉末の作成（工程1）

前記組成①の場合と同様である。

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【0108】2. 粉碎（工程2）

前記組成①の場合と同様である。

【0109】3. カプセル封入（工程3）

前記組成①の場合と同様である。

【0110】4. 热間加工（工程4）

前記組成①の場合と同様である。

【0111】5. 取出し（工程5）

前記組成①の場合と同様である。

【0112】6. 粉碎（工程6）

前記組成①の場合と同様である。

【0113】7. Dの導入（窒化処理）（工程7）

原料組成として、上記粉碎工程の後、その粉末にDを導入する。例えば、窒素（N）の導入の場合、例えば、0.1kPa～10MPaの圧力の窒素（N₂）ガス雰囲気中で、200～720℃の温度にて1～100時間熱処理を行う。これにより原料粉末の窒化処理がなされる。

【0114】なお、窒化処理時の雰囲気は、窒素ガスに代えてアンモニアガス、笑気ガス等の窒素化合物ガス（Nを含むガス）を用いてもよい。

【0115】また、その前工程として0.1kPa～10MPaの水素ガス雰囲気中にて100～700℃Kの温度下で熱処理を行うか、または窒素ガスに水素を混合したガスを用いることにより高効率の窒化を行うことができる。

【0116】DがCの場合、その導入は、窒化処理と同様に、メタンガス等のCを含むガスを用いて、炭化処理を行うのが好ましい。例えば、前記工程6で得られた粉末を、前記Cを含むガス中で熱処理する。

【0117】また、DがPの場合、その導入は、前記配合金溶解工程（工程1の前半）中に原料元素としてPを導入することにより行うのが好ましい。例えば、PまたはPの化合物を添加することにより行われる。

【0118】このようなDの導入により、目的とする特性的磁石を製造することができる。

【0119】8. 磁石の成形（工程8）

前記組成①の場合と同様である。

【0120】以上、本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法を図に従って説明したが、本発明はこれらに限定されるものではなく、例えば、工程2、4、6、7、8のうちの少なくとも1つを省略してもよい。あるいは各工程1～8の前後に任意の工程（例えば熱処理工程）が追加されていてもよい。

【0121】さらに、例えば、ハード磁性相とソフト磁性相の結晶化は、熱間加工とともにに行わず、工程5の前に別途熱処理工程を行うことによりなされてもよい。

【0122】また、熱間加工は、連続的または断続的に複数回行ってもよい。この場合、熱間加工と熱間加工との間に熱処理が行われるのが好ましい。

【0123】

【実施例】次に、本発明の具体的実施例について説明す

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る。

【0124】(実施例1～5)

【組成①】表1に示す組成となるように、純度が99.5%以上のFe、Co、Nd、Pr、Bを用いて、総量が100gとなるように秤量した。これを底部にφ0.6mmのオリフィスを設けた透明石英管に入れ、Arガス雰囲気中で高周波加熱にて溶解し、溶湯温度を1300°Cとした。

【0125】その後、石英管底部と周速度40m/secにて回転するCu製ロール間のギャップが0.5mmとなる位置より、Cu製ロール上に溶湯を噴射し、厚さ30～50μm、幅2～3mmの急冷薄帯を得た。

【0126】得られた急冷薄帯の組織形態を確認するため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°～60°にてX線回折を行い、アモルファス状態であることを確認した。

【0127】この急冷薄帯をライカイ粉碎機により粉末の平均粒径が約200μmとなるように粗粉碎し、合金粉末を得た。

【0128】この合金粉末を汎用鋼で安価に入手できる材質であるSS41 (JIS規格による) 製の金属製容器に軽く振動を加えながら充填し、真空吸引用開口部を有する容器と同材質 (SS41製) の蓋体を被せ、アルゴン溶接により溶接してカプセルとした。

【0129】次に、該カプセルを電子ビーム溶接チャンバー内に置き、前記開口部よりカプセル内を真空吸引した。チャンバー内真圧度が10-1torrより低圧の真圧度となった時点から真空吸引を開始するとともに、最高温度が150°Cとなるようにカプセルをベーキングした。チャンバー内真圧度を10-4torrに保った状態で、電子ビーム溶接により開口部を封止した。

【0130】このカプセルを大気中にて600°Cまで加熱し、総加工度70%、歪み速度1sec-1で熱間圧延を行った。

【0131】この熱間圧延後、カプセルの温度が100°C以下になった後、被加工材からカプセルを除去し、内部の熱間加工済の磁石を取り出した。

【0132】この磁石の相構成および異方性化の確認のため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°～60°にてX線回折を行った。回折パターンからハード磁性相である

(Nd・Pr)2(Fe・Co)14B1相と、ソフト磁性相であるFe3B、 α -Fe相の回折ピークが確認できた。

【0133】また、それら回折ピークにおいて、ハード磁性相である(Nd・Pr)2(Fe・Co)14B1相

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のc軸方向である(006)の回折ピークが特に強く観察され、ハード磁性相に異方性化の付与が行われたことが確認できた。

【0134】この異方性磁石を更にライカイ機により最大粉末粒径≤200μm、平均粉末粒径100μmとなるように粉碎した後、この異方性磁石粉末を圧縮成形法によりボンド磁石に成形した。その際、結合樹脂としてエポキシ樹脂を1.6wt%添加した。また、成形時の印加磁場15kOeの磁場中で、成形圧7t/cm²にて行つた。

【0135】得られた成形体を窒素ガス雰囲気中で1時間加熱して、結合樹脂の硬化を行い、異方性ボンド磁石(立方体: 10mm×10mm×10mm)を作製した。

【0136】この異方性ボンド磁石の磁気特性を測定した。測定は直流自記磁束計で最大印加磁場25kOeで行った。この測定結果を配向度とともに表1中に示す。同表に示すように実施例1～5の磁石は、いずれも高い磁気特性が得られており、特に十分な異方性(高配向度)により、高い(BH)_{max}が得られている。

【0137】(比較例1)実施例1と同様の組成および作製条件にて急冷薄帯を作製し、次いで、粉碎、カプセル封入、真空封止を行い、大気中にて600°Cの温度で30分熟処理のみを行った。加工後、カプセルが100°C以下の温度となった時点でカプセルを除去し、内部の磁石を取り出した。

【0138】この磁石の相構成および異方性化の確認のため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°～60°にてX線回折を行った。回折パターンとしてハード磁性相であるNd₂Fe₁₄B₁相とソフト磁性相であるFe₃B、 α -Fe相の回折ピークが確認された。しかし、この比較例1の磁石では、c軸方向(006)の回折ピークのみが特に強く観察されることはなく、ハード磁性相の結晶方位は等方的に分布していることが確認された。

【0139】この磁石粉末を実施例1と同様の方法で粉碎後、ボンド磁石化し、同形状、同サイズのボンド磁石を得た。

【0140】このボンド磁石に対し、直流自記磁束計にて最大印加磁場25kOeで磁気特性の測定を行った。測定結果を表1中に比較例1として示す。同表に示すように、この磁石は、熱間加工がなされておらず、異方性化されていなかったため、実施例1～5に比べ磁気特性が低いものであった。

【0141】

【表1】

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	組成① (at%)					配向度 (%)	磁気特性		
	Nd	Pr	Fe	Co	B		Br (kG)	iHc (kOe)	(BH)max (MGoe)
実施例1	5	—	77	—	18	84.0	10.8	5.2	24.2
実施例2	3	2	77	—	18	85.6	11.0	4.9	23.4
実施例3	5	—	72	5	18	80.1	10.3	6.1	22.6
実施例4	3	2	72	5	18	78.6	10.1	6.6	22.4
実施例5	3	3	72	6	16	77.8	10.0	6.7	19.3
比較例1	5	—	77	—	18	66.1	8.5	4.7	10.3

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【0142】(実施例6～10)

【組成②】表2に示す組成となるように、純度が99.5%以上のFe、Co、Nd、Pr、Bを用いて、総量が100gとなるように秤量した。これを底部にφ0.6mmのオリフィスを設けた透明石英管に入れ、Arガス雰囲気中で高周波加熱にて溶解し、溶湯温度を1300℃とした。

【0143】その後、石英管底部と周速度40m/secにて回転するCu製ロール間のギャップが0.5mmとなる位置より、Cu製ロール上に溶湯を噴射し、厚さ30～50μm、幅2～3mmの急冷薄帯を得た。

【0144】得られた急冷薄帯の組織形態を確認するため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°～60°にてX線回折を行い、アモルファス状態であることを確認した。

【0145】この急冷薄帯をライカイ粉碎機により粉末の平均粒径が約280μmとなるように粗粉碎し、合金粉末を得た。

【0146】この合金粉末を汎用鋼で安価に入手できる材質であるSS41(JIS規格による)製の金属製容器に軽く振動を加えながら充填し、真空吸引用開口部を有する容器と同材質(SS41製)の蓋体を被せ、アルゴン溶接により溶接してカプセルとした。

【0147】次に、該カプセルを電子ビーム溶接チャンバー内に置き、前記開口部よりカプセル内を真空吸引した。チャンバー内真圧度が10-1torrより低圧の真圧度となった時点から真空吸引を開始するとともに、最高温度が150℃となるようにカプセルをベーキングした。チャンバー内真圧度を10-4torrに保った状態で、電子ビーム溶接により開口部を封止した。

【0148】このカプセルを大気中にて600℃まで加熱し、総加工度6.5%、歪み速度2sec-1で熱間圧延を行った。

【0149】この熱間圧延後、カプセルの温度が100℃以下になった後、被加工材からカプセルを除去し、内部の熱間加工済の磁石を取り出した。

【0150】この磁石の相構成および異方性化の確認のため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°～60°にてX線

回折を行った。回折パターンからハード磁性相である(Nd・Pr)2(Fe・Co)14B1相と、ソフト磁性相である α -Fe相の回折ピークが確認できた。

【0151】また、それら回折ピークにおいて、ハード磁性相である(Nd・Pr)2(Fe・Co)14B1相のc軸方向である(006)の回折ピークが特に強く観察され、ハード磁性相に異方性化の付与が行われたことが確認できた。

【0152】この異方性磁石を更にライカイ機により最大粉末粒径200μm、平均粉末粒径100μmとなるように粉碎した後、この異方性磁石粉末を圧縮成形法によりボンド磁石に成形した。その際、結合樹脂としてエポキシ樹脂を1.6wt%添加した。また、成形時の印加磁場15kOeの磁場中で、成形圧7t/cm²にて行った。

【0153】得られた成形体を窒素ガス雰囲気中で1時間加熱して、結合樹脂の硬化を行い、異方性ボンド磁石(立方体:10mm×10mm×10mm)を作製した。

【0154】この異方性ボンド磁石の磁気特性を測定した。測定は直流自記磁束計で最大印加磁場25kOeで行った。この測定結果を配向度とともに表1中に示す。同表に示すように実施例1～5の磁石は、いずれも高い磁気特性が得られており、特に十分な異方性(高配向度)により、高い(BH)maxが得られている。

【0155】(比較例2)実施例2と同様の組成および作製条件にて急冷薄帯を作製し、次いで、粉碎、カプセル封入、真空封止を行い、大気中にて600℃の温度で30分熱処理のみを行った。加工後、カプセルが100℃以下の温度となった時点でカプセルを除去し、内部の磁石を取り出した。

【0156】この磁石の相構成および異方性化の確認のため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°～60°にてX線回折を行った。回折パターンとしてハード磁性相であるNd₂Fe₁₄B₁相とソフト磁性相である α -Fe相の回折ピークが確認された。しかし、この比較例2の磁石では、c軸方向(006)の回折ピークのみが特に強く観察されることではなく、ハード磁性相の結晶方位は等方

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的に分布していることが確認された。

【0157】この磁石粉末を実施例2と同様の方法で粉碎後、ボンド磁石化し、同形状、同サイズのボンド磁石を得た。

【0158】このボンド磁石に対し、直流自記磁束計にて最大印加磁場25kOeで磁気特性の測定を行った。測*

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* 定結果を表2中に比較例2として示す。同表に示すように、この磁石は、熱間加工がなされておらず、異方性化されていないため、実施例6~10に比べ磁気特性が低いものであった。

【0159】

【表2】

	組成② (at%)					配向度 (%)	磁気特性		
	Nd	Pr	Fe	Co	B		Br (kG)	iHc (kOe)	(BH)max (MGoe)
実施例6	7	-	87.5	-	5.5	83.2	10.8	3.9	23.2
実施例7	5	2	87.5	-	5.5	81.7	10.6	4.2	23.0
実施例8	7	-	82.5	5	5.5	80.9	10.5	4.6	23.3
実施例9	10	-	84.5	-	5.5	79.3	10.3	5.6	24.2
実施例10	7	3	79.0	5	6.0	79.3	10.3	5.8	24.4
比較例2	7	-	87.5	-	5.5	67.8	8.8	3.6	9.3

【0160】(実施例11~20)

【組成③】純度が99.5%以上のSm、Zr、Fe、Coをそれぞれ所定量づつ用いて、総量が100gとなるように秤量した。これを底部にφ0.6mmのオリフィスを設けた透明石英管に入れ、Arガス雰囲気中で高周波加熱にて溶解し、溶湯温度を1300℃とした。

【0161】その後、石英管底部と周速度40m/secにて回転するCu製ロール間のギャップが0.5mmとなる位置より、Cu製ロール上に溶湯を噴射し、厚さ30~50μm、幅2~3mmの急冷薄帯を得た。

【0162】得られた急冷薄帯の組織形態を確認するため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°~60°にてX線回折を行い、アモルファス状態であることを確認した。

【0163】この急冷薄帯をライカイ粉碎機により粉末の平均粒径が約200μmとなるように粗粉碎し、合金粉末を得た。

【0164】この合金粉末を、材質SS41(JIS規格による)製の金属製容器に軽く振動を加えながら充填し、真空吸引用開口部を有する材質SS41製の蓋体を被せ、アルゴン溶接により溶接してカプセルとした。

【0165】次に、該カプセルを電子ビーム溶接チャンバー内に置き、前記開口部よりカプセル内を真空吸引した。チャンバー内真密度が10-1torrより低圧の真密度となった時点から、真空吸引と同時に最高温度が150℃となるようにカプセルをベーキングし、チャンバー内真密度を10-4torrに保った状態で開口部を電子ビーム溶接により封止した。

【0166】このカプセルを大気中にて650℃まで加熱し、加工温度650℃、総加工度70%、歪み速度1sec-1で熱間圧延を行った。

【0167】この熱間圧延後、カプセルが100℃以下

の温度まで冷却された後、被加工材からカプセルを除去し、内部の熱間加工済磁石を取り出した。

【0168】取り出された磁石をライカイ機により最大粉末粒径≤200μm、平均粉末粒径100μmとなるように粉碎した。

【0169】次に、窒素(N)を導入する工程として、圧力1MPaの窒素ガス雰囲気中で、450℃の温度にて2時間熱処理し、粉末の窒化処理を行った。

【0170】なお、炭素(C)の導入は、圧力1MPaのメタンガス雰囲気中で450℃の温度にて2時間熱処理する方法により行った。

【0171】また、リン(P)の導入は、出発原料である溶融合金中にPの化合物を添加することにより行った。

【0172】窒化処理等の後、磁石の組成分析を行ったところ、表3の実施例11~20の組成となっていた。

【0173】また、この磁石の相構成および異方性化の確認のため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°~60°にてX線回折を行った。回折パターンとしてハード磁性相である(Sm·R2)1(Fe·Co)7Nq相とソフト磁性相であるα-Fe相の回折ピークが確認された。また、それら回折ピークにおいて、ハード磁性相である(Sm·R2)1(Fe·Co)7Nq相のc軸方向である(002)の回折ピークが特に強く観察され、ハード磁性相に異方性化の付与が行われたことが確認できた。

【0174】この異方性磁石粉末を圧縮成形法により円筒状のボンド磁石に成形した。その際、結合樹脂としてエポキシ樹脂を1.6wt%添加した。また、成形は印加磁場15kOeの磁場中で、成形圧7t/cm²にて行った。

【0175】得られた成形体を窒素ガス雰囲気中で1時

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間加熱して結合樹脂の硬化を行い、異方性ボンド磁石（立方体：10mm×10mm×10mm）を作製した。

【0176】この異方性ボンド磁石の磁気特性を測定した。測定は直流自記磁束計で最大印加磁場25kOeで行った。この測定結果を配向度とともに表3中に示す。同表に示すように実施例11～20の磁石は、いずれも高い磁気特性が得られており、特に十分な異方性（高配向度）により、高い(BH)_{max}が得られている。

【0177】（比較例3）実施例11と同様の組成および作製条件にて急冷薄帯を作製し、次いで、粉碎、カプセル封入、真空封止を行い、大気中にて650℃の温度で30分熱処理のみを行った。加工後カプセルが100℃以下の温度となった時点でのカプセルを除去し、内部の磁石を取り出した。

【0178】この磁石を実施例11と同様の方法で粉碎し、窒化処理を行った。

【0179】また、この磁石の相構成および異方性化の確認のため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°～60°に*

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*でX線回折を行った。回折パターンとしてハード磁性相である(Sm·Zr)1(Fe·Co)7Nq相とソフト磁性相である α -Fe相の回折ピークが確認された。しかし、この比較例の磁石では、c軸方向(002)の回折ピークのみが特に強く観察されることはなく、ハード磁性相の結晶方位は等方的に分布していることが確認された。

【0180】窒化処理後の磁石粉末を実施例11と同様の方法でボンド磁石化し、同形状、同サイズのボンド磁石を得た。

【0181】このボンド磁石に対し、直流自記磁束計にて最大印加磁場25kOeで磁気特性の測定を行った。測定結果を表3中に比較例3として示す。同表に示すように、この磁石は、熱間加工がなされておらず、異方性化されていないため、実施例11～20に比べて磁気特性が低いものであった。

【0182】

【表3】

	(at%)									配向度 (%)	磁気特性		
	Sm	Zr	Hf	Sc	Fe	Co	N	C	P		Br (kG)	iHc (kOe)	(BH) _{max} (MGoe)
実施例11	9	3	—	—	54	24	10	—	—	84.0	10.9	8.3	23.6
実施例12	9	1	—	—	55	24	11	—	—	81.7	10.6	8.0	21.1
実施例13	9	3	—	—	58	20	10	—	—	84.0	10.9	9.2	24.8
実施例14	8	3	—	—	61	16	10	2	—	81.7	10.6	6.9	20.8
実施例15	8	3	—	—	61	16	10	—	2	81.7	10.6	7.0	21.0
実施例16	9	—	3	—	54	24	10	—	—	82.5	10.7	7.7	22.1
実施例17	9	—	—	3	54	24	10	—	—	80.9	10.5	6.9	21.2
実施例18	9	2	1	—	54	24	10	—	—	83.2	10.8	7.3	22.1
実施例19	9	2	—	1	54	24	10	—	—	81.7	10.6	6.5	20.6
実施例20	8	1	1	1	55	20	8	4	2	80.1	10.4	7.0	19.8
比較例3	9	3	—	—	54	24	10	—	—	64.7	8.4	5.2	10.8

【0183】（実施例21～27）

【組成④】純度が99.5%以上のSm、Pr、Fe、Coをそれぞれ所定量づつ用いて、総量が100gとなるように秤量した。これを底部にφ0.6mmのオリフィスを設けた透明石英管に入れ、Arガス雰囲気中で高周波加熱にて溶解し、溶湯温度を1300℃とした。

【0184】その後、石英管底部と周速度40m/secにて回転するCu製ロール間のギャップが0.5mmとなる位置より、Cu製ロール上に溶湯を噴射し、厚さ30～50μm、幅2～3mmの急冷薄帯を得た。

【0185】得られた急冷薄帯の組織形態を確認するため、Cu-K α を用い回折角20°～60°にてX線回折を行い、アモルファス状態であることを確認した。

【0186】この急冷薄帯をライカイ粉碎機により、粉末の平均粒径が約250μmとなるように粗粉碎し、合

金粉末を得た。

【0187】この合金粉末を、材質SS41（JIS規格による）製の金属製容器に軽く振動を加えながら充填し、真空吸引用開口部を有する材質SS41製の蓋体を被せ、アルゴン溶接により溶接してカプセルとした。

【0188】次に、該カプセルを電子ビーム溶接チャンバー内に置き、前記開口部よりカプセル内を真空吸引した。チャンバー内真空度が10⁻¹torrより低圧の真空度となった時点から、真空吸引と同時に最高温度が150℃となるようにカプセルをベーリングし、チャンバー内真空度を10⁻⁴torrに保った状態で開口部を電子ビーム溶接により封止した。

【0189】このカプセルを大気中にて650℃まで加熱し、加工温度650℃、総加工度75%、歪み速度2sec⁻¹で熱間圧延を行った。

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【0190】この熱間圧延後、カプセルが100°C以下の温度まで冷却された後、被加工材からカプセルを除去し、内部の熱間加工済磁石を取り出した。

【0191】取り出された磁石をライカイ機により最大粉末粒径 $\leq 200\mu\text{m}$ 、平均粉末粒径 $100\mu\text{m}$ となるように粉碎した。

【0192】次に、窒素(N)を導入する工程として、圧力1MPaの窒素ガス雰囲気中で、440°Cの温度にて2時間熱処理し、粉末の窒化処理を行った。

【0193】また、炭素(C)の導入およびリン(P)の導入は、前記と同様の方法で行った。

【0194】窒化処理等の後、磁石の組成分析を行ったところ、表4の実施例21～27の組成となっていた。

【0195】また、この磁石の相構成および異方性化の確認のため、Cu-K α を用い回折角 $20^\circ \sim 60^\circ$ にてX線回折を行った。回折パターンとして、ハード磁性相である(Sm·Pr)2(Fe·Co)17D3相とソフト磁性相である α -Fe相の回折ピークが確認された。また、それら回折ピークにおいてハード磁性相である(Sm·Pr)2(Fe·Co)17D3相のc軸方向である(002)の回折ピークが特に強く観察され、ハード磁性相に異方性化の付与が行われたことが確認できた。この異方性磁石粉末を圧縮成形法によりボンド磁石に成形した。その際、結合樹脂としてエポキシ樹脂を1.6wt%添加した。また、成形は印加磁場15kOeの磁場中で、成形圧7t/cm²にて行った。

【0196】得られた成形体を窒素ガス雰囲気中で1時間加熱して結合樹脂の硬化を行い、異方性ボンド磁石(立方体: 10mm×10mm×10mm)を作製した。この異方性ボンド磁石の磁気特性を測定した。測定は直流自記磁束計で最大印加磁場25kOeで行った。この測定結果を配向度とともに表4中に示す。同表に示すように*

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*実施例21～27の磁石は、いずれも高い磁気特性が得られており、特に十分な異方性(高配向度)により、高い(BH)_{max}が得られている。

【0197】(比較例4)実施例21と同様の組成および作製条件にて急冷薄帯を作製し、次いで、粉碎、カプセル封入、真空封止を行い、大気中にて650°Cの温度で30分熱処理のみを行った。加工後カプセルが100°C以下の温度となった時点でカプセルを除去し、内部の磁石を取り出した。

【0198】この磁石を実施例21と同様の方法で粉碎し、窒化処理を行った。

【0199】この磁石の相構成および異方性化の確認のため、Cu-K α を用い回折角 $20^\circ \sim 60^\circ$ にてX線回折を行った。回折パターンとしてハード磁性相である(Sm·Pr)2(Fe·Co)17D3相とソフト磁性相である α -Fe相の回折ピークが確認された。しかし、この比較例の磁石では、c軸方向(002)の回折ピークのみが特に強く観察されることはなく、ハード磁性相の結晶方位は等方的に分布していることが確認された。

【0200】窒化処理後の磁石粉末を実施例21と同様の方法でボンド磁石化し、同形状、同サイズのボンド磁石を得た。

【0201】このボンド磁石に対し、直流自記磁束計にて最大印加磁場25kOeで磁気特性の測定を行った。測定結果を表4中に比較例4として示す。同表に示すように、この磁石は、熱間加工がなされておらず、異方性化されていないため、実施例21～27に比べて磁気特性が低いものであった。

【0202】

【表4】

	(at%)							配向度 (%)	磁気特性		
	Sm	Pr	Fe	Co	N	C	P		Br (kG)	iHc (kOe)	(BH) _{max} (MGoe)
実施例21	8.4	-	78.4	-	13.2	-	-	82.1	10.8	5.2	22.6
実施例22	7.1	1.8	78.1	-	13.0	-	-	83.5	11.0	4.9	23.0
実施例23	8.9	-	67.9	9.6	13.6	-	-	80.5	10.6	6.1	20.1
実施例24	4.7	2.3	68.9	10.3	13.8	-	-	79.7	10.5	5.6	19.5
実施例25	8.2	-	77.5	-	-	14.3	-	80.0	10.2	4.8	18.3
実施例26	7.0	-	79.8	-	-	-	13.2	80.9	10.6	5.4	19.8
実施例27	4.2	2.4	70.2	9.6	-	6.2	7.4	81.8	10.8	6.0	22.7
比較例4	9.3	-	77.4	-	13.3	-	-	66.8	8.8	4.7	9.6

【0203】

【発明の効果】以上述べたように本発明によれば、異方性のナノコンポジット磁石を提供することができ、高い

磁気特性が得られる。特に、これまで実用化が困難とされていたナノコンポジット磁石の異方性化を、工業的に使用可能な熱間加工によりハード磁性相とソフト磁性相

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のナノ結晶化とハード磁性相の異方性化とを同時に行うことができるため、容易かつ安価に磁気特性の高い異方性ナノコンポジット磁石を得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石のマクロ組織の一例を組織的に示す図である。

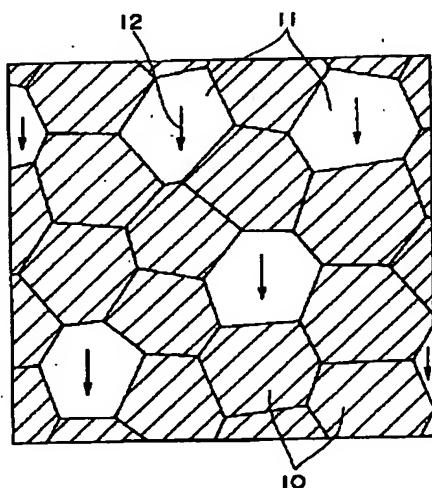
【図2】本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石のマクロ組織の一例を組織的に示す図である。

【図3】本発明の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石のマクロ組織の一例を組織的に示す図である。

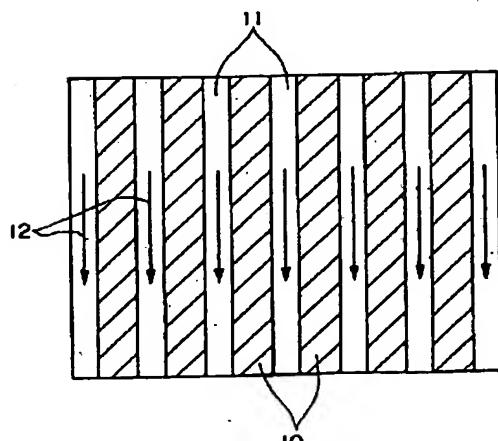
【図4】本発明の組成①、②の異方性ナノコンポジット磁石の製造方法の概略工程図である。

【図5】本発明の組成③、④の異方性ナノコンポジット

【図1】



【図3】



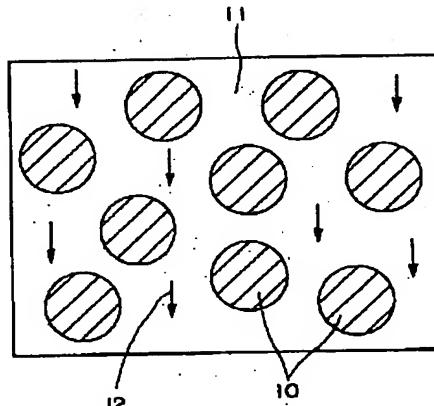
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磁石の製造方法の概略工程図である。

【符号の説明】

1	工程 (磁石原料粉末の作製)
2	工程 (粉碎)
3	工程 (カプセル封入)
4	工程 (熱間加工)
5	工程 (取出し)
6	工程 (粉碎)
7	工程 (Dの導入)
8	工程 (ボンド磁石化)
10	ソフト磁性相
11	ハード磁性相
12	磁化容易軸 (c軸)

【図2】



【図5】

組成③、④

【図4】

